FEBRUARY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,535—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, & c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th Feb.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt ...	22nd ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ...	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14thFeb.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	2-th ,,
NIZAM.....	2735	500	T. F. Creery.....	14thMar
CLYDE.....	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5.000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar.1889
MANILLA	5.000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO...	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	..L. Lemecich ...	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	....C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	..L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	..... G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	11th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD !

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c. Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

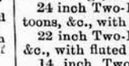
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Booldana	2,886.....	On or about 1st March 1889

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 18-8. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.

Per box, 12 As. ; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

SALVERS.

THE "STAR" PATTERN SALVER.

RICHLY Hand Engraved in the shape of a Star.

8 inch Salver, Rs. 34.
10 ,, ,, ,, 45.
12 ,, ,, ,, 60.
14 ,, ,, ,, 75.
16 ,, ,, ,, 90.

THE "ORIENTAL" SALVER.

Richly Chased [illegible]

8 inch Salver, Rs. 30.
12 ,, ,, ,, 45.

THE FESTOON SALVER.

Richly engraved, with beaded edge.

7 inch Salver, Rs. 25.
8 ,, ,, ,, 28.
10 ,, ,, ,, 34.
16 ,, ,, ,, 72.

THE CRINCKLED EDGE SALVER.

Neatly Hand Engraved, with crinckled edge.

10 inch Salver, Rs. 34.
12 ,, ,, ,, 42.

7 inch Salver, Richly Hand Engraved in Circles, with beaded edge, Rs. 31-8.
10 inch Salver, Rs. 40.
14 ,, ,, ,, 54.
10 inch Salvers, Richly Hand Engraved with Wreaths, &c., with fluted edges, Rs. 40.

TWO-HANDLED OVAL TRAYS.

14 inch Plain, Two-Handled Tray, Rs. 62.
16 inch Two-Handled Tray, richly engraved with beaded edge, Rs. 63.
24 inch Two-Handled Tray, richly engraved Festoons, &c., with beaded edge, Rs. 250.
22 inch Two-Handled Tray, richly engraved Ferns, &c., with fluted edge, Rs. 185.
14 inch Two-Handled Tray, in Choice Japanesque Ware, with neat Electro-Plated Border and Handles, &c., Rs. 55.
16 inch Two-Handled Trays, in Best Quality English Oak, neatly mounted with Electro-Plated Borders, &c., Rs. 50.
20 inch Two-Handled Trays, do. do. Rs. 71.

WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Extract from the *Financial News*, March 30, 1887.

"We have before us one of the 'Untearable Letter Copying Books,' which will prove a boon to the commercial community. The book is compact, well bound, and has every essential that a thing of the kind should possess."

UNTEARABLE LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

THE PATENT WATERPROOF-MARGIN LETTER COPYING BOOKS are the strongest bound and most durable now made. They are the only Letter Books that have every SINGLE LEAF WATERPROOFED, and are a great improvement over all other systems of so-called waterproof binding, which do not affect the leaves in the slightest.

No amount of water thrown into the books will destroy their binding.

It does not increase the thickness of the books, as is the case with the extra thick Copying papers now being used.

The cost to the Public is about the same as that of the ordinary Copying Books.

Quarto Size 500 leaf Rs. 3-0; 1,000 leaf Rs. 5-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

£6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Since its Establishment

in

1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTENBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash ..... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons.....	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash...	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKIN'S ..... each	,, 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 1-8 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black span, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ... ,,	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... ,,	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... ,,	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,,	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,,	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3	12
Navy Cotton ,,	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a,
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

FRUIT STANDS.

Rs.

Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in. 15

A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut 27

A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high 26

In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in... 45

In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches 65

A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ... 10

Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ... 155

A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles 200

A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft high and 2 in. wide ; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ... 400

Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.... 500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

The Eminent, Delicious and RECONSTITUTING Wine.

Per dozen, Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY.

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled." "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly Balanced," "Delicately Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Charactor so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

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Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT & PARACHUTE DESCENT,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.
By kind permission of H. E. LORD REAY, and at the special request of many Ladies and Gentlemen,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 4 P.M.
ONE MILE DROP (5,000 Feet) THROUGH SPACE
by
Mr. PERCIVAL SPENCER, Aeronaut of London,
Prior to his departure for Calcutta.
Gates Open at 1 p.m.
Prices of Admission, 8 Annas. Reserved Enclosure, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Reserved Seats in the Balloon Ring, Rs. 3.
Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., and Mr. J. B. Karani.
MILITARY BAND.

DIXON MEMORIAL FUND.

A GRAND MASONIC CONCERT,
In aid of the above Fund will be held in
THE TOWN HALL,
ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 26.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. R. H. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K. G., K. T., &c., &c. District Grand Master of Bombay,
And the OFFICERS of District Grand Lodge,
SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt., GRAND MASTER of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and his OFFICERS.

Their EXCELLENCIES The GOVERNOR and LADY REAY have signified their intention of being present if possible.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen will assist.
VOCALISTS.
LADY MORLAND. MRS. ADAMS.
MRS PRESTON. MRS. WALKER.
MR. WYER. MR. CLARK.
MR. LAMB. MR. THELENBERG.
PIANOFORTE.
MISS FLOWER. MR. METAXAS.
ORGAN.
MR. MANT.
Concert will commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets, Rs. 4 each.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1889.
when will be produced STEPHENSON'S COMIC OPERA
"DOROTHY."
Doors open at 9 p.m., Commence 9-30 p.m.
Prices.—Stalls Reserved, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seat, Re 1.
Military in Uniform half price to Second and Back.

TUESDAY, 12TH,
"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION
FANCY FAIR
WILL TAKE PLACE
On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, Instant,
At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.
The Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY REAY,
and
Will be opened by
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, February, 1889.

DURING MY ABSENCE from BOMBAY Mr. E. L. BARTON holds my POWER of ATTORNEY.
W. J. BEST.
Oriental Bank, 7th February, 1889.

"THE LAST JUDGEMENT."
OIL PAINTING,
Measurement 43" by 34"
SENT TO THE BOMBAY FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.
Local Photographers invited to state terms to Photograph and Sell Copies of the above Painting. Address, "R. B.," Woodville, Gotacamund.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* specially-written markets and freight reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

REQUIRED for the Warora Colliery a COMPETENT SURVEYOR for under-ground work. Apply, stating qualification and pay required, to
J. B. CHIRNSIDE,
Officiating Manager, W. C. S. Railway.
Warora, 5th February 1889.

NOTICE.
THE Office of the Inspector of Steam Boilers is removed to the Bombay Custom House from this date.
TOM DREWET,
Inspector of Steam Boilers.
Bombay, 7th February, 1889.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF THE B.-N. RAILWAY EXTENSION TO BILASPUR FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.
IT is Expected that the extension of this Railway from Raipur to Bilaspur will be opened for Coaching Traffic on and from the 14th February, 1889.
J. W. HARTLEY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Nagpur, 5th February, 1889.

CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS AND FRESH ARRIVALS FOR SALE.

	R.	a.
Life of St. Jerome; by Mrs. Charles Martin ...	4	4
Life of Leon Papin-Dupont; by Ewd. Healy Thompson	4	4
Life of St. Dominic; by the Rev. Pere H. D. Lacordaire	4	4
Life of St. Francis of Assisi, translated from the French; by R. F. O'Connor.....	4	4
Our Divine Saviour and other Discourses; by the Right Rev. J. C. Hedley, O. S. B., Bishop of Newport	4	4
Characteristics from the Writings of Archbishop Ullathorne; by Rev. Michael F. Glancey ...	4	4
The Chair of Peter, or The Papacy; by John Nicholas Murphy	4	4
Spiritual Retreats; by the Most Rev. George Porter, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.....	4	4
Library of St. Francis De Sales, translated from the French; by the Rev. Henry Benedict Mackey, O. S. B.	4	4
Life of Monseigneur De Merobe, translated from the French; by Lady Herbert	4	4
The Divine Office, from the French of M. L'Abbe Bacquez, with a Preface; by his Eminence The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster	4	4
The Life of St. Joseph; by Ewd. Healy Thompson	8	8
Library of St. Francis De Sales, translated from the French; by the Rev. Henry Benedict Mackey, O. S. B.	4	4
Catholic Belief; by the very Rev. J. Faa Di Bruno, D.D.....	0	6
Fathers, Martyrs and Queen of the Holy Rosary (Illustrated); by Thomas Kelly	17	0
Moral Philosophy (Ethics and Natural Law); by Joseph Rikaby, S. J.	3	12
First Principles of Knowledge; by John Rickaby, S.J., Professor of Logic and General Metaphysic at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst ...	3	12

N.B.—Oleographs, Pictures, Rosaries, Scapulars, Medals, and Crucifixes, always in stock for sale at the Library.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

ALL PERSONS buying for Charitable Institutions and Fancy Fairs to aid Charities will be allowed a Discount of Two Annas in each Rupee. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET from the 1st of May, a Furnished BUNGALOW. Apply to T. LIDBETTER, Meadows Street.

TWO LADIES (Sisters) seek an engagement, either together or separately, in an English or Parsee Family to teach Young Children. Highest references given. Address: Miss MANNING, Post Office, Hyderabad, Deccan.

NOW in Hand, Ditmar's Vienna "Lightning" Lamp—105 Candle Power. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

VANILLA STICKS, Rs. 18 per lb.; Rs. 1-8 per oz; Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, As. 10 and 14 per bottle; Violet Powder, &c.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

BILLIARD CHALK, 2 As. per dozen; Tips 3 As. per dozen; Cues from Rs. 1-8 to 9 each Wafers, 8 As. a box; Spots, 8 As. per box; Short Rest from Rs. 3 each; Cement Balls, &c., very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—Second-hand TENT, about 18 feet by 14 feet with double walls, or a HILL TENT, all complete, and in good condition. Apply, naming details and price, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Dhulia.

WANTED.—A COW, in full milk, Aden or Kattyawad preferred. Address, stating particulars, COLLECTOR, Nasik.

A YOUNG MAN, able to correspond German who was 11 years in Germany, in Woollen Trade, and 7 years in England, in Machine Business as Prime Cost Clerk, WANTED SITUATION in India, Address ROBERT AUGUST, Soverley Bridge, England.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanane, near the old Secretariat.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

MOUNT ABU.—TO LET, furnished for the year 1889, situated in centre of Station a HOUSE, containing Drawing Room, Dining Room, three Bed Rooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms, one Spare Room. Rent Rs. 900, and pay of Bhallic. Apply to Major W. LOCH, Jodhpur.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, is most Centrally Situated, being close to the Bunders and Public Offices. Large, Airy Rooms, and an Excellent Table, Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY ... Re. 1, postage 4 annas.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

G. H. MUMM'S celebrated Extra DRY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 45 per case of 1 dozen. Pints Rs. 48 per case of 2 dozen.—Agents, Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

12 × 10 PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT FOR SALE. Consists of Meagher's Brass Bound Camera (Russia Leather Bellows and all the latest Improvements), 3 Double Banks and Tripod; Dallmeyer's 15 by 12 Rapid Rectilinear Lens (just imported); Dalluer's Group Lens 5D; Iron Shutter; and Solid Leather Case. All in Perfect Order. On view at J. NEUBERG'S, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice, and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandluch Vales, Devon	.. 2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	.. 2½ by 1½
The Wooular Lake, Cashmere	.. 3 by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	.. 7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	.. 3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	.. 3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	.. 4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	.. 3½ by 2
Picture, "Hail who comes there"	.. 2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	.. 3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	.. 3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	.. 3½ by 3
Parbati, Poona, by C.F.J.	.. 2½ by 3
The Old Subhedar; by C.F.J.	.. 2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Back Bay, Bombay; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	.. 2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MOST REQUISITE TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, CLUBS, MESSES, FAMILY AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
For sale at the undersigned Sale Rooms.
A fresh consignment of best light gravity Pilsener Beer, in new patent stopper bottles, in case of 4 dozen quart bottles.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—
5 cases fancy check cotton trouserieg cloth.
1 case velvet.
1 ,, gauz silk.
5 cases colored broad cloth.
4 new musical boxes.
10 boxes champagne in pints.
30 ,, claret in quarts.
2 cases copying books.
2 ,, note and letter papers.
1 case envelopes.
5 cases bank post papers.
1 set of single harness.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, February 8, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of remaining stock in trade of Jewellery, Cashmere and cloth, shawls, metal works in variety embroidered works, handsome Japanese jars, fancy striped Moolian and Persian carpets, real ivory ware, Indian work boxes, show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Meadows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Thawoomul Nursingdas, Indian Shawl, Jeweller and General Merchant, an insolvent, the above mentioned remaining stock.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 8, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chur h Gate Street, opposite the Church, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of lamp, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, mechanical toys, dolls, albums, pipes, hardware, accordeons, concertinas, porcelainware, enamelled ware, paint boxes, tool chests, lady's shawls, walking sticks, fancy mirrors, inkstands, fancy table ornaments, and many other sundry articles, too numerous to describe.
The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted, miniature brougham, in good order.
1 fine Surat cow, with well grown calf, both in first-rate condition, cow gives 10 seers very rich milk, when in full milk.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey galloway, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 single seated English-built office brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba, on account of the concerned—
51 bales cotton lying at Colaba Depot, in a burnt condition.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TELEGRAPH POSTS, suitable for building purposes.
On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-20 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Workshop, Byculla.
3 lots of 200 posts each.
3 ,, 180 ,,
1 ,, 60 ,,
1 ,, 330 ,,
Suitable for building purposes.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Photographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Line, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Major W. G. MACRY, Marine Battalion.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Victoria Terminus.
On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Shoens (nearly new), first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong landau, a handsome powerful grey Arab horse, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of DR. J. GALLAGHER, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 8, 1889.

CRAWFURD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by public Auction at No 7, Ropewalk Street, near Messrs. Sassoon and Co's office, Forbes Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fancy flower vases, pictures, lamp, carpets, the property of A. ROSDALE, Esq., the same comprises of dining, drawing, pier side, camp, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, toilet, hat and cabinet stands, iron single and double cots, almira with mirror door, chest of drawer, bagatelle table, small cooking stove, &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF ELECTRIC CABLE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cavel, in the godown, below the house of Javerbhoi Currumchund, by order of Mr. Lodadhur Javerchund and on account and at the risk of Mr. Premchund Roychund.—
About 262 cwts, Electric cable, about 48 miles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, printed handkerchieves.
2 ,, Tred twills.
1 case about 65lbs. corals,
1 case Dessert Biscuts.
A few articles of Cutch work silverware, consisting of claret jug, basin, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins, milk jugs, roundwaiter cups and mugs.
3 cases fresh Gruyer cheese.
By order of the Trustees of the estate of the late J. H. Watson, Esq lately the property of Mr. T. F. Anderson—
1 gold hunting watch.
1 album, containing portraits of the nobility, artists, and actors, as also views of principal public buildings in Europe.
AT 2-30 P.M.
1 handsome English-built circular-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 handsome Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome new landau, canoe-shaped.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS.
On TUESDAY next, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order and in the bungalow of Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Misari in Arab Lane, at Grant Road, and on account and at the risk of Bechar Kessowjee and Co.—
1 bundle of pearls about 525 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron and steel, tool chests, boxes of stationery for schools, leather cuttings, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWROJEE HILL 1ST ROW, WITHOUT THE FORT.
On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bhanmall Mowjee Hurjee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sidhoojee Wittojee Guwahanay, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1885, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of fazandaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, Sidhoojee Wittojee, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 81, and now new street Nos. 108 and 112, of street 2nd Road, over Nowrojee Hill, and ward No. 3919, containing by admeasurement 21 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the house of Parsee Cowasjee, on the north by the house of Meeman Haiee Cosman, and on the south by the house of Nathoo Purshotum.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned cottage Pianoforte by Ascherberg, an elegant single-seated light brougham, by Windover, almost new, a handsome mail phaeton by Lewis and Fulker of Salisbury, in excellent order, a handsome buggy in good order, by Kesterton, a strong chesnut Arab horse, 7 years old, a fine collection of Japanese and Chinese Pottery, Hinks's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major G. WATERS.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 5, 1889.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

IMPERIAL EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.
WANTED for MOMBASSA Three European and Three Native Assistants, for the Custom House.
Applications in writing, to be sent on 12th February, 1889, to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th February, 1889, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.
2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay.

MR. BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI and the Hon. Mr. SAYANI and another GENTLEMAN on PHRENOLOGY and Mr. MANN.
In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Malabari says:—
"* * * * * I believed in the teachings of Phrenology and that if honestly utilized its lessons ought to influence human progress for good as a guide to Matrimonial and business success, and in other ways. * * * * * The remarks you made in the course of examination, those especially with reference to defects of character and temperament, struck me very forcibly; and I gladly wrote to Mr. Sayani to say that you appeared to me to be a sound and faithful practitioner.
I am confirmed in this view by the vivid portraiture you have so kindly attempted for me, though it would be idle to disguise the feeling that you have paid more attention to the merits of the original than to the faults."
The Hon. Mr. Sayani says:—
"Mr. John Mann, Practical Phrenologist, has given a correct description not only of my character but also that of a friend who happened to be present at the time of my examination. If the public in general and my co-religionists in particular would take Phrenology as a guide I should be very glad as it would assist them in the choice of trades and professions in which they would attain the greatest financial prosperity."
In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. C. H. Stonham, a contractor, says:—
"When I visited you at Cawnpore in 1884 I went just for the fun of the thing. Phrenology seemed to me nonsense by which I thought phrenologists imposed upon people in order to make money, but I now find from my own experience that what you told me is all true. Before taking your advice as to my occupation I was earning less than Rs. 200 in monthly, but now as I am a contractor owing to your phrenological advice I am worth over 3 lakhs of rupees I believe because I see, and it gives me much pleasure to write and thank you for your enlightened phrenological guidance."
Opinions of eminent professional men in favour of phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.
Verbal statement of every 10 characteristics Re. 1, advice as to true conjugal selection or as to trade or profession Rs. 10, and Rs. 10 for every four-sided foolscap (written) description of character and talents, or Rs. 20 for both the latter.
S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

NOTIFICATION.
POST OFFICE.
ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.
A SPECIAL TRAIN will be RUN experimentally for EIGHT WEEKS from HOWRAH to BOMBAY, starting from Howrah on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 p.m., and reaching Bombay on FRIDAYS, at 3 p.m., in connection with the homeward Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's contract steamers.
The First Train will LEAVE HOWRAH on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1889.
Fully prepaid foreign letters, and fully prepaid foreign printed papers* only (not post cards, legal and commercial documents, samples or any other articles), may be posted for despatch by this special train. On each letter a special fee of 1½ anna per ½ ounce will be levied in addition to the ordinary foreign postage rate, and on each packet of printed papers a special fee of 4 annas per 2 ounces (or ½ anna per 4 ounces for each newspaper) will likewise be levied.
* Including newspapers and books.
The rates of postage for the principal places concerned are shown below:—

Countries, &c.	Letters. Each Letter per ½ ounce. By Ordinary Train.	Letters. Each Letter per ½ ounce. By Special Train.	Including Books, &c. Each Newspaper per 4 ounces. By Ordinary Train.	Including Books, &c. Each Newspaper per 4 ounces. By Special Train.	Including Books, &c. Each Packet per 2 ounces. By Ordinary Train.	Including Books, &c. Each Packet per 2 ounces. By Special Train.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
Served through the United Kingdom: United Kingdom.	4½	6	1½	2	1½	2
Served through the United Kingdom: United States of America, Canada, West Indies and Union places..	4½	6	1½	2	1½	2
Continental Europe, Aden, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, also United States of America and Canada, when served *viâ* Italy	3	4½	1	1½	1	1½
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, *viâ* Brindisi	9	10½	2	2½	2	2½
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, *viâ* Aden.	8	9½	1	1½	1	1½

These special rates will in no way affect or apply to foreign correspondence transmitted by the regular mail leaving Howrah on Tuesday evenings.
Letters and printed papers (including newspapers, books, &c.) intended to be conveyed by the special train, must be fully prepared with the ordinary foreign postage, as well as with the special fee, otherwise will be detained until the departure of the next week's regular mail.
Postal notices will be circulated to the stations concerned, notifying to the public the day and hour when letters should be posted for despatch by the special train.
P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, February 1, 1889.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.
THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.
PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.
WALERS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the
MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).
HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£937,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£468,250.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 55,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 do. at 4 per cent. ,, annum.
,, 3 do. at 3 per cent. ,, annum.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ,, 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and s

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Light Horse Volunteer Camp opens at Santa Cruz.
Bombay Art Exhibition, last sending in day.
Y. M. C. A., lecture on "Inspiration of Christian History," 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Mobille (s), from Jedda; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi and Coast; Peveril (s), Antwerp; Goolinar (schooner), Inhambane; and Himalaya (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,944; daily average, 159; total of new admissions, 788.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, KHETWADI BRANCH.—Statement for January 1889.—Daily average attendance, 207; admissions, 2,321; prevailing diseases, measles and dysentery.

CRICKET.—A match has been arranged for to-morrow on the Gymkhana ground between Dr. Hunter's team and Mr. Panthaki's Parsee Eleven. The match will begin at ten.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.—Statement for January 1889.—Daily average attendance, 178·84; admissions, 2,000; prevailing diseases, fevers and measles.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—*Stripes*: Mr. Pevost (capt.), Capt. Brook, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Venables. *White*: Capt. Pheyre (capt.), Mr. Graham, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lock, Mr. Phillips. To commence at 4-45.

RAHANUMAI MAZADYASHNAN SUBHA.—The distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the several schools in Bombay in which Zoroastrian religious and moral training is given by the Subha will take place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day at 5 p.m.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Lakshman Krishnaji, lately employed as a karkun in the mamlutdar's kacheri at Nandurbar, in the Khandesh Collectorate, who has been dismissed from office for falsifying Government accounts, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Argyle Road regarding the death of a woman named Jankee, aged 20 years. Deceased was the wife of one Loolajee, a gunny-bag sewer living at Dongree Street, and she worked as a grain cleaner in a godown at Argyle Road near Mandvie. On Wednesday she went in search of work, and while passing near a house at Argyle Road suddenly fell down in a fit and died almost immediately. The verdict was that the death of Jankee was caused by heart disease.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at Government House, Parel, to-morrow, the 9th inst., on the occasion of Mr. Spencer's ballon ascent, to commence at 1-30 p.m.

March ..... Up in a Balloon
(with vocal chorus.)
Selection .....of Irish Songs.....Arr. J. Hortmann
National Dance.Hungarian .....Coote.
Valse .....Espana... .....Waldteufel.
Polonaise.....Im Brantschmuck...Merzdorf.
Intermezzo .....Forget-me-not .....Macbeth.
Galop .....Vivat .....Zikoff.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.—At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott in the case of Charles Agnew Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy appeared as a witness for the plaintiff. His lordship remarked that what he said on the last occasion with regard to the attendance of Mr. Ahmedbhoy was that if he were to accept the subpœna, there could be no necessity of issuing a proclamation, and that his lordship was satisfied that the present was a suit brought by the plaintiff for the benefit of the creditors on the estate, although, for other reasons, it might also be regarded as a suit between the members of the insolvent's family. The case was then proceeded with.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Goolkhan Minatkhan, aged 20 years. On Monday last deceased and a gang of stevedore labourers were employed on board the s.s. Lockley, Hall, lying in the Prince's Dock, and while they were hauling an iron shoot towards the side of the ship from the wharf, one of the wheels of the shoot went over his right foot, crushing the small toes. Deceased, it appears, neglected the injury, and on the following day gangrene set in. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Wednesday. The verdict was "that the death of Goolkhan Minatkhan was caused by gangrene following crushing of toes, the result of the wheel of an iron shoot accidentally passing over his foot."

MORE FRIGHTENED THAN HURT.—At the Fort Police yesterday Antone D'Cruz, a Madrasi, was placed before Mr. Cooper by Inspector Tyall on a charge of having caused hurt to David Anderson, also a Madrasi Christian, by means of a razor. It appeared from the statement of the complainant that the accused had been long out of work and had been taken care of by the complainant, who allowed him to live in the same house. The complainant said that on Wednesday night he went to sleep as usual, but was awakened suddenly by the accused, who was sitting on his chest and cutting at his throat with a razor. He raised an alarm and snatched the weapon from the man, held him till assistance came, and then gave him into the custody of a police sepoy. The complainant was taken to hospital, when it was found that he had on y a scratch on the throat. The accused denied having done anything to the complainant. While evidence was being led in the case, D'Cruz fell down in a fit in the prisoner's dock and had to be removed to hospital. The case was adjourned till Saturday, the magistrate making an order for the liberation of the accused on bail.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A PRISONER.—Inspector Butterfield yesterday charged Urjoon Pandoo before Mr. Cooper with house-breaking and theft, and also with escaping from legal custody. From the evidence it appeared that the accused lived in a room which was separated from that of a caste-fellow by a bamboo partition. On Wednesday the latter found the partition broken, and Rs. 30 and two purses missing from a box. He at once suspected the accused and reported the matter to the police, who on arresting the man found that he had distributed the money among his creditors and had buried the purses. While being taken to the police office, the prisoner, who was being driven in a Victoria, jumped out of the carriage and ran into a compound in Mazagon. The two policemen who were with him leaped after him, but one of the constables was unfortunate enough to fall in front of the vehicle, a wheel of which passed over his foot. The prisoner then in attempting to jump over a low wall, slipped and fell and was arrested. Pleading guilty to the charge, the prisoner was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' hard labour.

PUNDITA JUMNABAI IN BOMBAY.—On the invitation of Mr. Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji a large circle of his Hindu friends met at his house in Modi Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 8 p.m., to hear Kathas, (reading from Shastras), to be read by Pundita Jumnabai, who has lately come for a few days from Jamnugger. This Hindu lady is a good Sanscrit scholar and is well versed in Hindu Shastras. She read from Ramayan the chapter on the duties of women towards their husbands and recited some *slokas* on the subject from the Manu smriti. The audience were greatly struck with the admirable way in which she read and explained the same in Gujrati and especially with her recitation of somes *slokas* in six different chandas. Jumnabai is a Brahmin lady, sister of Pundit Kalidas of Jamnugger, and is in the service of the Jamnugger Durbar for the daily reading of kathas from the Hindu Shastras before the Zenana ladies. She has taken a leading part in establishing a Stri Samaj, or a female association, at Jamnugger. She is willing to converse with any lady on Hindu Shastras, and to call on any Hindu family when invited for the purpose of reading kathas or for the discussion of religious subjects.

TREAT TO THE PATIENTS OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The patients and staff of the European General Hospital were entertained on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, by a very pleasing performance given by the members of the "Australian Merry Makers" in return for the kind treatment received by them at the hands of the hospital staff during their stay in that establishment. The first part of the entertainment was given by a circle of minstrels, and was carried out very satisfactorily. Great credit is to be given to Bones and Tambo, whose local hits were well appreciated. The second part comprised a variety of songs and sketches and the audience were amused from beginning to end. The songs rendered by Mr. T. Colville, particularly "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," was delivered with great taste; and it must be admitted, considering that he was a patient, that his part of the performance was creditably executed. The sketch rendered by Messrs. L'Estrange and Colville was very amusing. The song "When the robins nest again," sung by a little child, was more than could be expected from one of such tender age. The Negro song "Only wait till you'r married" accompanied by the guitar, was greatly applauded. The very amusing clown act of "Dead and Alive," enacted by Messrs. Barber and Rutledge, convulsed the audience. The character song "The Sewing Machine," rendered by Mr. G. Rutledge and accompanied on the guitar by Mr. D. Dirrel, was encored, also the novel performance with the wineglasses by the former. Then was produced the farce entitled "Slow come's dog." This entirely carried the audience away; the sad and tattered appearance of the two letter-carriers on their return was a proof that they would be entertained by "Slow come's dog" in lieu of his daughter Lucy. The performance concluded with the great sensational illusion "Ariel or the bodiless lady," which quite mystified the audience. The overtures performed by Messrs. F. Fredli's string band, who kindly lent their services on this charitable occasion, deserves eulogistic mention. It is understood that the company intend to perform in Bombay for a short season.

THE SEQUEL TO THE HANMANTRAO CASE.—It will be remembered that we published a few days ago the judgment of the High Court regarding the charge of bribery brought against Dabir, Sindekar, and the other mamlutdars, who gave evidence in the Crawford case by Sathe, a shop-keeper in Poona. The High Court decided that the Magistrate before whom the charge was laid was bound to try the case. Mr. East, the present Collector of Poona, who is now on tour, received the papers in the case in the districts. He returns to Poona on the 18th instant, when he fixes the date of hearing, which, it is expected, will not be a distant one.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY A SON AGAINST HIS FATHER.

BHASKAR RAGONATH *vs.* RAGONATH DAMODAR.

THIS was an old suit by a son against his father for the partition of the ancestral property of the family. A rule was granted on the 8th August 1881, for an injunction restraining the defendant from selling any of the property and for the appointment of a receiver. The rule came on to-day for argument, when Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. H. Bicknell, for the defendant.

Mr. Robertson said that several years had elapsed, since the rule had been granted, and therefore it had been virtually abandoned and could not now be revived. The learned counsel read an affidavit—"a villanous affidavit" he called it—in which the plaintiff charged his father with gross immorality, and with wasting and alienating the family property. The defendant, Ragonath, it was stated, had two wives, one of whom was the plaintiff's mother, and two concubines, to whom he was giving away family ornaments. He was mismanaging the property, and if he were allowed to continue in its management, it would be wasted, damaged, alienated, and wholly lost to the plaintiff. It was prayed that a receiver should be appointed, and stated that according to the custom of the caste to which the parties belonged, an allowance of Rs. 100 per month to the defendant would be ample to support him if he led a respectable and continent life.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the reason why the rule was so long delayed was that when it was granted the defendant gave an undertaking that he would not alienate or waste the property. Some years afterwards, however, he attempted to alienate the property, and it was also found that he was allowing it to fall into ruin.

The Judge said that when the suit was heard before the court, it came to the conclusion that there was no ground for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: But then we relied on the defendant's undertaking that he would not squander the property.

The Judge: No such undertaking was embodied in the decree.

Mr. Robertson said the plaintiff was simply actuated by a desire to hamper and obstruct his father. It was a good thing to sell the estate, and the plaintiff had practically admitted the fact by agreeing to the sale under certain conditions. The parties had agreed to those conditions, and the defendant was willing to carry them out.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: The defendant is allowing the estate to go to ruin, as may be seen from a report made by Mr. Campbell, the engineer.

Mr. Robertson said that although Mr. Campbell had said a lot of severe things in the report, it all came to this, that the repairs could be effected at an outlay of Rs. 1,500.

The Judge: Are you prepared to make the repairs?

Mr. Robertson: Yes, we will make them, as the rents come in. The plaintiff seemed determined to harass his father in every way by bringing all sorts of false accusations against him. The father had offered to be reconciled to his son, and had done all he could to render his relations with his son as friendly as possible. But the son was obdurate, and here he was again making a vexatious attempt to distress his father, just at the time when the Commissioner was about to finally partition the property. Counsel could not see what good a receiver could do now, and his appointment would involve great expense, which the estate could ill afford to bear.

The Judge, in disposing of the rule, doubted whether the rule could now be argued. But supposing that it could, it must be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the court that a receiver was necessary for the preservation of the property. Two allegations had been made on behalf of the plaintiff. One of them was as to the selling of the property, which had been agreed to under certain conditions. The other was the question of repairs, as to which the defendant said he was willing to spend money on them as the rents came in. His Lordship discharged the rule, observing, at the same time, that the defendant ought not to refuse to show the accounts to the plaintiff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LAWRENCE AND MAYO *versus* TULSIRAM SANTOOJEE.

THE rule nisi taken by the plaintiffs in this suit on the 18th December for restraining the defendant from trading under the nameof "Lawrence" came on for argument, when Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, to show cause against it. After reading the affidavits of the plaintiffs and the defendant Mr. Lang informed the Court that the defendant had taken the name of "Lawrence" as he had an assistant in his employ of the name of Benedict Lawrence DeSouza. The defendant did not much care for the name of "Lawrence," and as a matter of fact had, since the institution of the suit, abandoned the name, and was now trading under the name of Bennett & Co. Mr. Inverarity stated that the plaintiffs desired to restrain the defendant from trading under the name of Lawrence, and if the defendant undertook not to use the name of Lawrence in or with reference to his business the plaintiffs would consent to allow the rule to stand over until the hearing of the suit. The defendant, having through his counsel undertaken to do so, the rule was ordered to stand over until the hearing. The *ad-interim* injunction taken by the plaintiffs was to continue in the meantime. Costs being ordered to be made costs in the cause.

FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

525-86—Tyabji and D—Emnabai and others vs. Hujirabai—Chalk, W and S.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

539—Hore, C and B—Makoondas alias Oogurnam vs. Shamrandas Latkandas alias Dhirajram and another—Thakoredas, D and C.—Part heard.

602—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs. Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Thakoredas, D and C.

611—Macfarlane, E and H—Moreshwar Bapooji Hegsehte and others vs. Gungavishnu Shrikissondas—Khanderao M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

278-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

380-38—Tobin and R—Sir Henry Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S, F and N.

881-88—Tobin and R—Dame F H H Morland vs. The G I P R Co—Little, S. F and N.

69-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Janabbai and another vs. Bai Dhakubai and others—In person.

84-88—Tyabji and D—Lalji Doongersey and others vs. Dinbai and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship Sierra Madrona, 1,429 tons, Captain J Scott, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE brig Flor de Diu, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Inhambane and Delagoabay with a general cargo and thirty passengers on deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J Verrill, cleared outwards for Havre yesterday, laden with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamship Kohinoor, 1,435 tons, Captain J Bullock, will sail to-day with a general cargo for Calcutta and coast.

THE B I steamer Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain C Hagil, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and two cabin and ten deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamship Mobile, Captain T Hughes, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Jedda, laden and with 569 pilgrims—males, females and children.

THE British India steamer Loodina, 2,140 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta and via Galle and Colombo, laden with rice, gunny and tea.

THE British India steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Pottinger, Miss May Robertan and Messrs. W M Alexander, J Knox Thomas, F Piucent, and Gardiner, for Karachi; Mr and Mrs J C Barnes for C Mandvie; Major McCudden for Porebunder; and about 126 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Henzada ..	1318	J. Avera.....	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Drumfell ..	1568	R. Chubb	K	E. Bates & Co.
„ La Hourdonnais ...	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes.
„ Kt. of St. George.....	1933	J. R. Durant.....	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Arara	2601	D. Mackinlay ...	2	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Bormida....	1499	E. De Negri	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Amphitrite..	2486	Lemesich	5	A.H. Lloyd's N. S. Co.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	9	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Jedda, Jan 23.
	Loodiana (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Jan 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi and Coast.
	Peveril (s)	Walters	Antwerp.
	Goolinar (schr.)	Nakoda	Inhambane.
	Himalaya (s)	Hugill	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rimpha, for Liverpool, Antwerp and Dunkirk.
Mobile, for the Persian Gulf.
Brig Hydie, for Mahi.
„ Esperance, for Mozambic, &c.

The following vessels cleared yesterday:—
Ship Sierra Madrona, Scott, for Rangoon.
Brig Flor de Diu, Nakoda, for Inhambane.
Steamer Worsley Hall, Verill, for Havre.
„ Kohinur, Bullock, for Calcutta and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
3 Ethiopia s .....Paterson....Moulmein, Jan 30.
Medea s .....Mites .....Colombo, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.
February 3.—Steamers Chindwara and Wardha. Barque Eilen Isabelle.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
3 Malda s .... Calcutta.
4 Purnea s. .... London.
5 Scindia s .... Negapatam.
Feb. DEPARTURE.
4 Malda s .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s— 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,950 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 7 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 170 bales cotton and 193 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 133 bales wool, M Jetha; 726 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 110 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 179 bales cotton, J Fachiri; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Werneth Hall s—300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales hemp, W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Rimpha s—900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Drumfell s—50 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 24 cwts gum, F Hurst; 10 cases cardamoms, W and A Graham and Co; 219 cwts ginger M Ganji; 10 bales hides, P. Edulji; 125 cwts cloves, E D Sassoon and Co: 110 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Sutlej s—5 chests opium, The P and O Co; 6 cwts ivory, R Alibhai and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—510 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stwart and Co; 1,475 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,020 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Lycia s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 55 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 985 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s—300 bales cotton, 44 cwts coffee, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s—150 cwts castor seed, 367 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Labourdonnais s—500 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

Amphitrite s—70 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Deccan s—10 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s—10 bales twist, Kerr, Tarrack and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 70 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Amphitrite s—490 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Deccan s—12 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Amphitrite s—56 bales twist, S J David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Daniell, Captain, 1st Punjab Infantry, on leave, from Edwardesabad.

FEBRUARY 7.

Loch, Dy Surgn Genl, Bengal, on retirement, from Nagpore.

Stuart, Surgn, Bombay, from leave, from Deesa.

Lloyd-Dicken, Major, Gloster Regt, off duty, from Deolali.

Hill, Lieut, Gloster Regt, off leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Shubrick, Lieut, RMLI, on duty, to Plymouth.

McCudden, Major, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, to Karachi.

Weller, Lieut, 14th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Sealkote.

Phillips, Colonel, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave, to Khandalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

Bombay, February 8, 1889.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, the Battery will parade at Head-Quarters at 4 p.m. sharp to take part in the Brigade parade. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Asting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major R Boustead, M D, F R C S, Edin, I M S, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 5th Feb 1889 on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to H M's approval.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 21 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, H E the Govr in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, to impose in all Cantonments (except Aden) to which the said section has by Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* been extended, from the 1st March 1889, the following tax in addition to all taxes now leviable in such Cantonments:—For every dog of the age of six months, or more, payable by the persons owning or having charge of such dog within the limits of any of the said Cantonments, one rupee per calendar year. Provided that no such tax shall be leviable in any such Cantonment—(*a*) from any Warrant officer or from any Non-Commissioned officer or soldier of H M's regular forces, or (*b*) from any person not residing for more than thirty days in the year within the limits of such Cantonment.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, and with reference to the last preceding Notification imposing a dog tax in the Cantonments therein specified, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to apply to the said Cantonments the following rule and enactment for the recovery of the said tax in the following adapted form:—Rules of Belgaum Municipality for the recovery of the dog tax.—Sectio 84 of Bombay VI of 1873. The dog tax shall be paid by the persons liable for the same, either in person or by agent, at the office of the Cantonment Magistrate on or before the 1st day of March in each year for which the tax is leviable.

In default of such payment the tax shall, upon information laid before a Magistrate, be recoverable by a summary proceeding in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of quitting India, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—Col C F James, S C, Comdt, 2nd Bo Infy. Pension service thirty-fourth year, commenced 26th May 1888.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieut W F Cahusac, 30th Jan 1889.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieut H J Forester, 31st Jan. 1889.

With reference to G O G No 143 of 1888, the leave therein granted to Col J Philips, Staff Corps, is leave in and out of India.

The services of Major J S King, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H R H the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Capt T H Mackenzie, 3rd Feb 1889.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1889:—Col G F Boville, S C, Comt 21st Bo Infy (Marine Battn), to the Command of the Station of Nusseerabad, with the rank of Col on the Staff, in succession to Bgr-Genl Anderson, transferred to the Nagpore Dist.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H C Benn, 2nd Battn E Y Regt, Offg Squdn Officer, 4th Bo Cavy, 2nd Feb 1888.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut E R T Chitty, 1st Battn Worcester Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 3rd Bo Infy, 1st Feb 1888.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut F G Boville, 2nd Battn North Staffordshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 21st Bo Infy, 21st Jan 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—Major B G Humfrey, S C, Second-in-Comd, 10th Bo Infy. Pension service twenty-sixth year, commenced 6th Nov 1888.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty—Capt J R Sandwith, S C, and Lieut A J Foster, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col W H J Stopford, Cavalry, six months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to this Dept Notification No. 7342 of the 9th Nov last, it is hereby notified that Mr P S V FitzGerald, Fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of one week's extraordinary leave without pay, and that he has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Major J S King, acting Second-in-Comd, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assist Political Agent, Kolhapur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges in the Poona Dist from 1st Feb next to the end of Dec 1889:—Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadeo Ketkar, Subordinate Judge of Vadgaon, to be Subordinate Judge of Vadgaon and Baramati; and Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre, Subordinate Judge of Baramati, to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Poona.

Under Act XIII of 1859, Rao Bahadur Rango Ramchundra Bhardi, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Islam, Inspr of Police in the Khandesh Dist, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Assist Supt of Police, Western Divn, Khandesh, from 13th Nov to 9th Dec 1888, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wag, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Honavar, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wag, or till further orders:—Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar, second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge of Kumta, to do duty at Honavar; and Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar to act as second class Subordinate Judge of Kumta.

Mr Dattatraya Krishna is appointed to be Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Kanara vice Mr Sheshagiri Vithal, deceased.

Mr C E Fox, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of three days extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr C E Fox has also been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr E C Cox, Personal Assist to the Inspr Genl of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr F H Warden, first Grade Assist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr Ratonlal Khushaldas has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be sub pro tem Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat, with effect from the 29th ultimo vice Mr Durgashanker Premshanker, deceased.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges in the Ratnagiri Dist:—Rao Saheb Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni from Malvan to Sangameshvar; and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar from Sangameshvar, on being relieved by Mr Nadkarni, to Malvan.

Under the provisions of Sec 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges are, on their transfer to the stations specified against their names, invested, each, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50:—Rao Saheb Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni on transfer to Sangameshvar; and Rao Saheb Ramchadra Daji Nagarkar on transfer to Malvan.

Under the provisions of Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Dattatraya Sholapurkar, acting Huzur Depy Collr and Magistrate, first class, Kanara, is appointed, in the place of the Collr of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Kanara in the preparation and making out of the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors or assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Karwar and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Manaklal Gokaldas, acting Mamlatdar of Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Rao Saheb Ganpatram Gaurishankar Shastri, Deputy Educational Inspr, Kaira Sub-division.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Chabilram Dowlatram Dixit to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Kaira, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ganpatram Gaurishankar Shastri, or till further orders.

Mr R G Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College, has been granted furlough for eight months from the 8th Feb next or from such later date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm Mr Rustamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, BA, LLB, Barrister-at-Law in the appointment of Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dwarkanat Raghoba Tarkhadkar to be Head Master of the Nasik High School.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr. Mahadev Dadshet Khade, third grade Sub-Registrar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be Second grade Sub-Registrar of Malvan in the same district; and Mr. Ganesh Antaji Desai, karkun in the Registry office, Ratnagiri, to be probationary third grade Sub-Registrar of Rajapur in the same district.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharsedji, Dist Depy Collr, Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the 15th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Anna Gopal to act as Dist Depy Collr, Thana, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharsetji, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J K Spence, C S, on his return to duty, to be Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr W W Loch, C S, to be Collr and Magistrate of the district of Kolaba, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist, continuing to do duty as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Khandesh.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—

Broach District.—Mr Nandkisor Bhukandas, Offig Sub-Registrar of A'mod, from 19th to 24th Nov and from 13th to 18th Dec 1888.

Kolaba District.—Mr Ramchandra Appaji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Mangaon, on 19th and 24th Dec. 1888.

Sholapur District.—Mr Krishnaji Dhondadev, Offig Sub-Registrar of Madha, from 5th Nov 1888 to 4th Jan 1889.

Shikarpur District.—Mr Dalpatrai Jethanand, Offig Sub-Registrar of Larkhana, on 29th and 30th Nov. 1888; Mr Kesuram Atalrai, Offig Sub-Registrar of Larkhana, on 1st and 2nd Dec 1888; Mr Benumal Basantrai, Offig Sub-Registrar of Rato-dero, from 12th to 17th Dec 1888; and Mr Mulraj Sakhavatrai, Offig Sub-Registrar of Rato-dero, from 18th to 23rd Dec. 1881.

Thar and Parkar District.—Mr Hasomal Ubriomal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Dipla, from 28th Aug to 27th Oct 1888; Mr Chainrai Dulanomal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Nagar Parkar, on 23rd Nov 1888; Mr Tarachand Lakhumal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Khipra, from 17th Aug to 23rd Oct 1888; and Mr Mahamad Kasim Ami Mahamad, Offig Sub-Registrar of Khipra, from 17th to 28th Nov 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J Landon, Assist Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, for nine months, with the usual subsidary leave, from 1st March 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of that sanctioned in Bombay Govt Resolution, Railway Dept, No 1343 of the 23rd June, 1888, is granted to Babu Siva Dutta Pande, Assist Engr, Bellary-Kistna Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The District Judge of Poona granted Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre, Subordinate Judge of Baramati, privilege leave, on full pay, from the 7th to the 14th inst, both days inclusive.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC intending to see Mr. SPENCER'S GRAND BALLOON ASCENT in the Ground of Government House, Parel, on SATURDAY next, are informed that all carriages will put down and take up near the West Gate of Government House, on the road leading from Parel Station to Government House, at a point known as "Chamar Bagh," and will be parked along the Dadur and Bhoiwada Roads. The South or Bombay Gate, and the road leading to it from the Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary will be open to foot passengers only.

The return route will be from the point where the carriages take up, along the Supari Bagh and Parel Roads.

No carriages will be allowed to cross from the Parel Tank Road to the South Gate of Government House.

Between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m. no carriages will be allowed to proceed South by the Dadar Road, or along that portion of the Bhoiwada Road, which lies between Supari Bagh Road and the turning leading to the North Gate of Government House.

Between the hours of 1 and 8 p.m., no labour-carts will be permitted to proceed along the undernamed roads :—

Parel Road, (Kalbadevi) from the Money School.
Parel Road, (Mombadevi).
Parel Road, (Bhendy Bazaar).
Parel Road, (Byculla).
Parel Road, (Chinchpoogly).
Supari Bagh Road.
Dadur Road, to the Junction of Naigaum Cross Road.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1889.

Approved and Confirmed.
By Order, &c., &c.,
W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

The Public are advised not to use the De Lisle Road, either going or returning, as there may be blocks at the different Railway Level Crossings.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th Feb., 1889.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION

will be held at Mahim

on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY the 9th, at 4 p.m.

(not 3-30 p.m. as previously stated.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR WILL PRESIDE

and

LADY REAY has kindly consented to

Distribute the Prizes.

No Tickets will be issued, but all Friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-1.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

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Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
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Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

THE greater part of the past week has been very quiet for business in all directions, and though Imports still continue dull, in presence of the continued scarcity of money, Exports have latterly shown more animation. A return of export and local demand for Cotton has led to considerable transactions in that staple at advancing prices; and Wheat and Seeds have again attracted the atttention of buyers. Exchange, which was weak and declining up to the close of last week, has since been steady, with more doing in Mercantile Paper, though still with little enquiry for remittance. Rates have fluctuated but slightly, and close this evening on about a level with those quoted a week ago. Government Paper is higher by ⅛ in Four per cents. than it was last Thursday, and the forward market has an upward tendency. Freights which were quiet and rather easier after last mail left, have latterly become firm and advancing, with more business passing.

MONEY.—Although money continues as scarce as ever in the bazaar, and some Banks are reported to be still taking deposits at previous high rates, it is hardly surprising, considering the general lull in business which prevailed up to the last day or two that the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay should have shown at the close of last week an increase of twenty lakhs, owing almost entirely to larger private Deposits, the net falling-off in trade requirements having been rather over 23 lakhs. There are signs of returning activity to an Export trade; but the means of meeting the monetary pressure should be increasing, and the directors of the Presideucy Bank have made no change this afternoon, leaving their minimum rate at 11 per cent., to which that of the Bank of Bengal has now been raised.

EXCHANGE opened quiet last Friday, and rather weak at our last quotations for remittance, and soon lost 1-32d., the market closing still quieter in the evening at a general decline to that extent. A fair amount of ready Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4 13-16d., and at 1s. 4 25-32d. for this mail, but otherwise there was not much doing. On Saturday a decline of 1-32 in Bank Telegraphic and Demand and of 1-16d. in 3 months' sight Credits was quoted in the morning, and the market afterwards continued weak and very little doing. Some ready Wire Transfer was done between Banks at 1s. 4 17-32d. and some private Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 4⅞d.; a few Credits for the mail were also sold at 1s. 4¾d., but scarcely any Mercantile Bills came out at the reduced rate. With Saturday's quotations repeated all round, ready and forward, the market continued quiet but steady all day on Monday. A fair amount of ready Bills came out at 1s. 4¾d., but there was scarcely any demand for remittance. Opening on Tuesday with a steady feeling at the previous evening's rates, the market continued to show the same tone, and our closing quotations on that day were partially 1-32d. higher for ready business. Merchants' Bills came out fairly freely at 1s. 4¾d. and 1s. 4 25-32d. ready, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for March delivery after the mail of the 8th, while for April-May delivery 1s. 4½ was quoted. Bank Demand could have been had at 1s. 4 19-32d; but there was still hardly any enquiry for remittance. Yesterday the market was steady at Tuesday's quotations, but with 1s. 4 9-16d. for Wire Transfer and 1s. 4 19-32d. for Bank Demand going in one direction. Forward rates were rather firmer, and late February and March Bills were up 1-32d. Only a moderate business was passing. Reuter's messaage to hand this morning reported the allotment of 45 lakhs of Council Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 9-16d. amongst the three Presidencies, and 16 lakhs extra on Bombay and Calcutta, at rates ranging from 1s. 4⅝d. to 1s. 4 11-16d., and our market opened with a rather firm tone, one bank quoting Demand at 1s. 4⅞d. Merchants' Bills have come out in less quantity to-day, and a moderate business has been done at ready, at 1s. 4 13-16d., and forward, for March, at 1s. 4 11-16d. 21-32d., and ⅝d.; for April, at 1s. 4 9-16d.; for May at 1s. 4 17-32d., and for June at 1s. 4¾d. We call the market steady at closing at the following quotations for ready business :—

			per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 19-32d. to ⅝d.	,,
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d. to 19-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·77½	,,
Do.	6 do.	1·79	,,

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 6th Feb. 1889	Rs.	46,73,613
Silver received during the week		10,27,180
	Rs.	57,01,821
New coin paid during the week		13,01,694
	Rs.	43,99,123
Bullion belonging to private individuals		27,59,839
	Rs.	71,58 957
Last week		55,77,510

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a good deal of movement in this market on last mail-day in connection with the February settlement. The cash and settling rate for Fours was 97½ during the greater part of the day, with the early March account quoted at 96⅞ and that of the 30th at 97 13-16; but before the close, the cash price had advanced to 97⅞ with the early account rate also rather higher. Saturday having been settling day the market was active, and the cash price of Four per cents at one time touched 97 9-16, only for a short time, however, the general rate having been 97⅞ to 7-16, the former having been the closing price, with the 2nd March amount quoted at 97 9-16 and the 30th idem at 97¾. The market opened with a firmer feeling on Monday at Saturday afternoon's rates, and when thei mproved state of the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay became known, some advance took place, which was increased later on in presence of a good enquiry for account, the closing quotations having been 97½ for cash, 97 11-16 for the 2nd March account, and 97⅞ for the end of that month. On Tuesday the feeling was less firm again, and the cash price for Fours at closing had receded to 97 7-16, but with the early and late March accounts quoted at 97⅞ and 97 15-16 respectively. The rate for Fours for cash advanced a little yesterday, 97½ having been quoted after the opening, while for the two next accounts 97 11-16 was named for the former and 98 for the latter, with buyers on both lines. The cash price of Fours has been weaker to-day, owing to the advance in the rate of the Bank of Bengal, and at closing we cannot quote higher than 97⅞, but there have been buyers for account at 97 11-16 for the 2nd March and 98 1-16 for the 30th idem. The rate for 4½ per cents. (which is almost nominal) has remained at 103.

Five per cent Municipal Bonds are unchanged, at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent higher, at 95.

SHARES.—Only a moderate business has been passing in this market, and it will be noticed that in the changes which we make in our weekly list this evening the advances and declines in Mill Shares are about equal. National Mill shares have moved up Rs. 30; Sassoon, Rs. 20; Hindostan, Rs. 15; Morarji Gokaldas and Presidency, Rs. 10 each; Oriental, Rs. 7½; and Albert Edward, City of Bombay, Jivraj Balloo, Khandeish, and Star of India, Rs. 5 each. On the other hand, Madras United have declined Rs. 25; Soonderdas, Rs. 20; Indian Manufacturing, Rs 10; Colaba Land and Mill, Empress, Framjee Petit, Gordon, Howard and Bullough, Jamshed, and James Greaves, Rs. 5 each; and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 2½. In Press Scrip, Manmar, and Mofussil are Rs. 2½ up; Sabapathy are Rs. 5 lower. National Bank shares are Rs. 3 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 down, and Rs. 10 for the third issue. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ lower. In miscellaneous concern, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 lower; Bapty Flour, are Rs. 11 up; Badham, Pile are Rs. 2 down; Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2 higher.

IMPORTS.

GREY GOODS.—The situation is not appreciably changed since last week. The scarcity of money continues, and demand is considerably affected thereby. Up-country buyers hold a number of orders in hand, but cannot execute them owing to the absence of financial facilities. Rates, however, are meantime supported by comparatively small supplies and the firmess of the Manchester Market, and we call quotations for staple Greys about the same as they were last Thursday. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* are in slight request, and prices are nominally unaltered; but sellers are open to make concessions, in some cases, to reduce business. The clearances of all imported goods for the week are estimated at 2,500 packages. Only a small business has been done in *Local Goods*, the Sales having amounted to 1,500 bales, but the market is steady and prices well supported.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been dull throughout the week, and only a small business is reported; but prices show no quotable change. The sales of *local Yarn* at Hongkong for the week ending last Monday amounted to 4,000 bales, with a fall of half a dollar in rates, and Exchange at Rs. 220½. The dulness at Hongkong combined with a dear money market here has thoroughly disheartened China buyers, who have held aloof from the Bazaar or have offered lower rates. Spinners are still unwilling to agree to any material reduction, which puts a stop to business, and the week's clearances have only amounted to some 300 bales. The market closed steady at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4¼	to 5 1-16	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	,, 5¼	,, 5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	,, 5⅜	,, 5 11-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	,, 5 9-16	,, 5¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	,, 6⅛	,, 6⅜	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	,, 6 11-16	,, 7	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	,, 7⅛	,, 7½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	,, 7½	,, 8¼	,,

METALS.—There has been but little doing in *Copper*, but the market is firm, and prices are 4 to 8 annas per cwt. higher. For *Yellow Metal* the market is steady and rates unchanged, demand for this also having been on a small scale, *Iron* has been taken to a very limited extent, but the market is steady at our last quotations.

COALS.—Owing to the large arrivals during the past week, prices are a shade lower; while the stringency in the money market has checked dealers' operations in Coals on the spot. Small lots of Powell's Duffryn near at hand have been taken at Rs. 23½ per ton. Davison's West Hartley remains steady at Rs. 20 per ton. To arrive, 1,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn, March-April shipment, were taken at Rs. 23-10-0 per ton; and for Davison's for the same months' shipment importers are asking Rs. 20½ per ton. A cargo of 3,600 tons of Bothal's West Hartley per Algoma (s) in harbour was placed at Rs. 18-10-0 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The quiet feeling which we reported in connection with this staple a week ago continued for some days, only a small, or at most a very moderate, business for the time of year being done in ready staff, while demand for arrival contracts was absent, neither European nor native operators having been in the market. A turn took place on Tuesday, however, when the feeling became firm, and prices generally advanced Re 1 per candy, though business was still only on a moderate scale; but yesterday considerable transactions both in ready and arrival Cotton took place, and a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established in a firm market; the forward contracts having been made principally by export buyers, while the business in ready Cotton was shared between exporters and local consumers. The principal purchases of ready stuff during the week have been of Julgaum, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 210, and of Bengals at Rs. 170 to Rs. 196, according to quality, the other ready transactions having been mainly in Akola, at Rs. 198-202; in Dhulia, at Rs. 193½-5; in Kuangaum, at Rs. 210½; in Indore, at Rs. 195½-7; and in Karanja, at Rs. 195½ per candy. Forward contracts have been made in "Good" Barsee, for February to April delivery, at Rs. 205; in Good Broach, for March at Rs. 225-6; "Fully Good" Bhownagur, for April, at Rs. 212, and "Fine" for April-May, at Rs. 218-9; and in Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 210 per candy. The market closed strong this evening with prices showing an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per candy, compared with those of last Thursday.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crops during the past week were 71,500 bales against 42,025 arrived during the corresponding period last year; and it will be seen from the subjoined statement that the excess in this season's arrivals over last has now reached 239,250 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz* :—

	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
New Cotton—		
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 199	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 185	= 4d
Do. Good	,, 175	= 3 13-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 216	= 4¾d.
Do. Good	,, 206	= 4 7-16d.
Do Fully Good Fair	,, 200	= 4 5-16d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 200	= 4 5-16d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 192	= 4 5-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 200	= 4 5 16.
Do. Fully Good	,, 191	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Good	,, 190	= 4¼d.
Broach Fine (March)	,, 238	= 5 1-16d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 229	= 4¾d.
Oomra, F.G. Feb.-March (Good Staple)	,, 216	= 4¾d.
Do. Good ,, ,, ,,	,, 205	= 4 13-32d.
Dholleras Fine (April)	,, 223	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 214	= 4 19-32d.
Do Good ,,	,, 206	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (May)	,, 212	= 4 17-32d.
Westerns, Good ,,	,, 200	= 4 5-16d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	107,200	85,500
Berar	163,700	55,000
Khandesh	116,700	78,000
Barsi and Nugger	20,800	12,800
Hingunghaut	21,300	450
Broach	44,300	1,200
Sind and Persian	4,400	8,900
Dhollera	7,600	4,900
	486,000	246,750

The Movements of cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	73,344	40,491	38,738
From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	330,924	175,951	216,625
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	65,280	21, 61	32,903
From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	193, 72	84,621	106,149
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,547	696	577
From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	2,833	3,797	2,709

WHEAT.—A dull feeling and a small business doing characterized this market to the close of last week, and on Saturday a decline of one anna per cent. in Pessy took place, bringing the quotations to Rs. 4 11 and Rs. 4-10 for 91 per cent. and 85 per cent. respectively. The market continued in the same state until yesterday, when a good demand sprung up and the tone became firm, a considerable business being transacted, but without any further change in rates.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* gave way 1 to 2 annas per cwt. on last mail-day in a dull market; and the same feeling continuing on Monday, a further decline of 2 annas per cwt. took place, other descriptions also being dull, but nominally unchanged in value. Thereafter the market was quiet and unaltered, but buyers came forward yesterday and large purchases were reported on the basis of previous quotations. We close this evening at :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Linseed	6-9-0	to 6-10-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow, Guzerat	7-10-0	to 7-12-0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore.	7-4-0	to 7-6-0 ,,
Do. Red do.	6-12-0	to 7-14-0 ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the Week	95,614	52,338	91,330
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	633,299	387,109	819,767
Linseed—For the Week	34,096	32,832	33,694
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	124,357	171,450	153,742
Rapeseed—For the Week	14,291	3,947	2,677
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	72,536	19,006	20,136
Gingelly Seed for the Week	50,774	50,974	50,019
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	271,719	302,190	293,147

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the Week	330,277	30,288	231,031
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	10,41,218	271,917	962,891
Linseed—For the Week	48,810	86,213	13,075
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb	272,298	242,492	149,226
Rapeseed—For the Week	17,852	20,271	18,473
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb	253,984	61,015	45,520
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	86,772	45,863	33,059
,, From 1st Jan. to 6th Feb	233,797	274,566	194,283

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GONSALVES—February 7, at Mazagon, Mr. J. Gregory Gonsalves, aged 47 years. Funeral will take place to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUSKIN—February 1, at Kehunia Factory, Gorakhpur, the wife of A Buskin, of a son.
MAXWELL—January 27, at Jalapahar, the wife of Major Maxwell, Derbyshire Regt, of a son.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—February 3, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Agnes, the infant daughter of F Godschall Johnson, Esq. (late XI Hussars), aged 8 days.
STOCKING—January 28, at Cannanore, Charles Stocking, of the B G Mission, aged 72 years.
TUCK—February 2, at Sialkot, Mildred Edith, the dearly loved child of Mr and Mrs J Tuck, aged 3½ years.
WOLLASTON—February 4, at Bilaspore, Central Provinces, Augustus Hyde, the dearly loved son of Hyde and Rosalie Wollaston, of Allahabad, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

REUTER yesterday informed us from Berlin that the bi-metallist party in the Reichstag will propose that Germany should act in consort with England in the event of the latter initiating proposals to restore the standard of silver. Concurrently with this intelligence we have received information from a source at home in which we can place implicit confidence that the English Government are about to make, if they have not already made, proposals to the other Powers for a Conference to discuss the question of establishing an international ratio between gold and silver. This will at once be recognised as the first fruits of the report of the Royal Commission, and will transfer the question from the region of abstract inquiry to that of practical politics. We offer no suggestion as to what the result of such a Conference may be. We do not even assume that the Conference will take place. But the mere disposition of the British Government to propose it while the *Times* still thinks fit to publish in big type letters intended to answer the question, "Is bi-metallism nonsense?" shows that the immense movement which has recently taken place in public opinion with regard to this subject is influencing Government, and that it would no longer be prudent to describe the attitude of even Mr. Goschen as "on the fence." The assembling of an International Conference at the invitation of the English Government, or even the mere fact that the Government have proposed such a Conference, will make it increasingly difficult to maintain with Mr. Forbes Adam and a good many other cautious publicists that the silver question remains where it was before the Commission began their labours. The proposal, to begin with, casts to the winds the famous Treasury Minute in which a certain Junior Lord treated the idea of a conventional ratio between the two metals as nothing more serious than the notion of a fourth dimension. It would imply also an abrupt departure from the position taken up by the British Government at the Paris Conferences of 1878 and 1881, when the British delegates were instructed to touch not the accursed thing.

Whether in the right or wrong direction, official opinion is moving—and the direct motive power is to be found in the affirmation by the Royal Commission of the possibility of establishing a ratio between the two metals. Even those of the Commissioners who declined to recommend the adoption of bi-metallism affirmed the possibility of maintaining a fixed ratio. The Commissioners *en masse* have recorded their belief "that the action of the Latin Union in 1873 broke the link between Silver and Gold, which had kept the price of the former, as measured by the latter, constant at about the legal ratio, and when this link was broken the Silver market was open to the influence of all the factors which go to affect the price of a commodity." In their separate report the mono-metallist Commissioners go much further even than this. They do more than indicate this chief cause of disturbance. They go so far as to admit the possibility of rehabilitating Silver by international agreement. Subject to certain reservations by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Birch, they record the opinion that a stable ratio might be maintained if the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and the Latin Union were to accept and strictly adhere to bi-metallism at the suggested ratio, viz., 15½ to 1. "We think," Lord Herschell and five of his colleagues say, "that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio and not vary to any material extent." It is needless to say that the six bi-metallists, Sir Louis Mallet, Mr A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir David Barbour, Mr. Houldsworth, and Mr. Montague, eagerly endorse this view, as well as some other important admissions as to the advantages of bi-metallism which are reluctantly made by the mono-metallist Commissioners. The difference indeed between the two sections of the Commission is less in regard to the possibilities than to the expediencies of the case. The change proposed seems to the mono-metallist Commissioners to be so tremendous that they can only regard it as a leap in the dark. To this, however, Sir Louis Mallet replies that the change cannot be tremendous, nor can it be a leap in the dark, inasmuch as the return to bi-metallism would be a return to a regime which existed for seventy years previous to 1873. In one respect it is true the venture might be experimental. A sudden return to a ratio of 15½ to 1 from the present rate of interchangeability would be attended with consequences which mono-metallists deprecate, and which even a good many bi-metallists contemplate with misgivings. The six mono-metallists take, of course, the strictly "gold bug" view of the question in dealing with this part of the case. The bi-metallists minimise it by observing that the particular ratio to be adopted is not a necessary preliminary to the opening of negotiations with the other Governments. One of this section of the Commission, Mr. Montagu, shows how open the question of the precise ratio may be even amongst bi-metallists by suggesting that the ratio selected by the International Conference should be 20 to 1, the divergence of gold and silver having extended so far that a reversion to the old rate of 15½ to 1 would be attended with disadvantages. It is of some interest to us in India to know that in Mr. Montagu's view a 20 to 1 ratio would leave the Indian export trade unaffected. We should, however, enjoy the inestimable benefit of a steady exchange, even if it were only at the rate of 18d. per rupee.

The question, however, which the reported proposals for a Conference bring into view are to a large extent questions of practical diplomacy. There was a time when England was asked to agree to a 15½ to 1 ratio. The tables are turned now, and she seems about to ask for what ten years ago she disdainfully refused to accept. Sir Louis Mallet, who speaks with a full knowledge of the subject, tells us in his minute that if the assent of Her Majesty's Government had been available at the Conference of 1881 a Bi-metallic Concordat might have been concluded with the United States, the Latin Union, and the German Empire. The question is how far these Governments continue in the same disposition. In the coming negotiations the bargaining need not be all on one side. As we have seen, a strong movement in favour of bi-metallism has manifested itself in Germany. The countries in the Latin Union, that is to say, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece, have something more than a platonic interest in the question, and, so far as it goes, their interest runs in the same direction as our own. They, too, being large holders of silver are interested in preventing its further depreciation. Soon after the failure of the Paris Conference of 1881 the Italian Government proposed as an alternative to bi-metallism an arrangement the object of which was to check the fall in silver. The States of the Latin Union would under this agreement have coined silver to the amount of at least half a franc per head of population per annum, the United States coining at least three million silver dollars a month, while Germany would have undertaken not to further demonetize silver for five years, substituting silver coins for her five-mark gold pieces. England, under the Italian scheme, was to raise the legal tender limit of silver from 40 shillings to £20, and to coin a minimum amount of half a million sterling in silver annually, while India was to undertake to maintain the unrestricted coinage of silver. The proposal came to nothing, but it seemed to show at all events that the day of grace for England was not quite past when the Paris Conference closed. It is scarcely conceivable that the reasons which urged Italy to approach her neighbours on the subject are to-day less urgent than they were then. The fall of prices which has followed the contraction of the gold currency affects not England alone; and the belief that a remedy is to be procured by restoring silver to its place in the currency of the world is becoming almost as widespread as the mischief which it is sought to remove. Mr. Moreton Frewen has lately shown with new force how great is the drain of gold to America—how great is the share that America takes of the "blanket" which Prince Bismarck has begun to complain is getting too small to cover us all. There is no country in the world which can be content with the present state of silver, though there are interests, which find it to their profit, and these managed to make themselves heard before the Commission. There seems reason, therefore, to believe that an approach to the other mercantile powers is more likely to be welcomed than repelled. The welcome may not be very cordial perhaps, but that would be in not unnatural remembrance of the cavalier refusal of the English Government ten years ago, strong in its faith in *laisser faire*, to have anything to do with so heretical a thing as an attempt to decree by convention that the laws of supply and demand shall not alone determine how many rupees shall go to the sovereign. But if they can establish as clearly as the United States Government did in issuing their invitations to the conference of 1881 that the stability of the currency is a matter of common interest, there should be good prospect of securing the co-operation of the Powers with whom, and not with supply and demand, the determination of this question will really lie.

WRITING in Calcutta on February 4th a well-informed correspondent states that it was understood there that the Crawford Commission had reported that the charges of corruption preferred against Mr. Crawford had not been substantiated. To what extent the other charges are held to be substantiated is not known, but the report of the Commission is adverse to Mr. Crawford on the charges of borrowing money from natives under his jurisdiction, the Commissioners being of opinion that the laxity of the administration of the Central Division has given rise to grave scandals, the result of widespread corruption in the subordinate branches of the service. The report deals, it is understood, in great detail with the evidence tendered, analysing the statements of the individual witnesses. The subject has given rise to a good deal of gossip in Calcutta, though of course what is said must be taken with due allowance for want of exact information. Thus it is of interest to know that it is freely said that the Commission has come to the conclusion that the case was a Brahmin conspiracy, though this idea is difficult to reconcile with the notorious fact that Brahmin sympathy has been unstintedly given to Mr. Crawford, prayers being offered for his acquittal, and rejoicings marking the satisfaction with which the withdrawal of the charges preferred in the Magistrate's Court was received in several places in the mofussil. The theory that the multifarious charges implicating the Commissioner of the Central Division was the result of a gigantic conspiracy, which the Advocate-General regarded as incredible, has apparently been treated in the report as one to be seriously considered. It is hoped in Calcutta that the Bombay Government will publish the report; our correspondent says that they *must* publish it. But in Calcutta it is not remembered that the Secretary of State insists that such reports shall not be published. The Cambay report has never been given to the public; it was simply set aside, the Secretary of State forming his own opinion on the merits.

Truth is not far from the truth when it asserts that the fleet which is blockading the coast of East Africa is making no captures of slave dhows. But it scarcely makes the right use of the fact when it endeavours to infer from it that the naval authorities are not as vigilant as they might be. The fact is that the blockade is so effective that the Arab slave dealers prefer not to attempt the passage between the mainland and Pemba. The consequence is, in the words of a naval officer who recently arrived from Zanzibar, that "the whole coast is full, and the slaves, in the language of the stable, are eating off their heads." The blockade, in a word, is strictly preventive, and no slaves are captured because none are shipped. But if from that fact it is sought to be inferred that there is any lack of vigilance on the part of the admirals it may be sufficient to say that the East African Division of the East Indies Squadron captured last year—from the 1st December 1887 to the first December 1888—no fewer than 720 slaves, of whom three hundred were taken by the boats of H M. S. Garnet, which is now in dock in Bombay.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety amongst the native dealers connected with the import of hay into Bombay as to the nature of the new and stringent regulations which it is believed will be enforced to diminish the danger of future conflagrations. It appears that the Health Officer has the right to withhold licenses whenever the storage of hay becomes a source of danger; but he has no power to restrict the amount of hay stored in any locality which is licensed. All he can do is to exercise discretion as to the renewal of licenses. What is required is that the storage should not be concentrated in one or two localities, but be distributed so that no one fire would leave the horses and cattle without the necessary supplies. A suggestion has been made that all hay coming into Bombay should be compressed like cotton. The cost and delay render this proposal impracticable on a large scale. Besides, even compression will not render hay incombustible; it sometimes promotes it when the hay is not sufficiently dry. At Nassick and elsewhere in the Deccan the available supplies of hay are very small, owing to the short rainfall last year.

MR. FORBES ADAM, when addressing the Chamber of Commerce at the annual mee

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The British barque Largo Bay, bound from London to Auckland, yesterday came into collision with a passenger steamer off Beachy Head sinking her immediately. The name of the steamer is not yet known. It is feared that a large number of lives have been lost with her.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The witness Lecaron continued to give evidence yesterday as to the inner workings of the revolutionary societies in America.

It has transpired that Lecaron has been a British spy for years past.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Euphrates sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Bombay.

THE KARENNI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

Saw Wee, the new Ruler of the Eastern Karenni, and Sawlapaw's grand nephew, shewed great hesitation in coming and in submitting to the treaty. He was appointed heir apparent in 1876 by the Burmese Government.

If there is any delay or want of punctuality in paying the fine imposed, an additional lakh will be exacted. The signatories to the agreement with Saw Wee include all the large timber merchants in Karenni, who hypothecate to the British all their timber arriving at Kadoe, a timber station near Maulmein, until the fine is paid. Saw Wee binds himself to govern in accordance with the established custom, and to refer all territorial disputes with Siam to the British. He has further undertaken not to detain our subjects in his territories against their will.

The Siamese troops are still encamped on the left bank of the Salween river. Their movements are uncertain. The Siamese have communicated to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Province to arrest the pretender Prince who headed the late Tavoy rebellion with 30 followers and offered to hand them to the British. The escort has been sent across the frontier.

A RANGOON GRIEVANCE.

The action of the Military authorities in commencing to build offices on the part of the maidan hitherto reserved for parade and recreation purposes, and at a time when the feeling in Rangoon amongst the community that the requirements of the city demanded that the cantonments be moved further away, has stirred up a strong feeling. The Municipal Committee have passed a resolution to the effect that the Chief Commissioner be asked to stop the buildings until the memorial by the community on the subject be presented. Other suitable sites are available.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

MR. Segravef District Superintendent of Police, Bhamo, with 50 of the Military Police, encountered, on the 4th instant, a large body of dacoits posted in stockade on Sinkan Choung, among whom were a number of Chinese freebooters. Mr. Segrave failed to dislodge the dacoits, and lost two killed, and ten wounded. The dacoits' loss is not reported, but active measures are being taken against gathering this information.

To-day news has been received from the Chin Field Force that an advance party of the enemy was taken by surprise, evidently not expecting our advance. So far beyond made, the road offered no resistance. This was fortunate as so strong a position could not be taken or passed without heavy loss. The works were destroyed, and a picket was placed immediately above on the summit, 6,200 feet above the sea, and commanding a view of the advance by the enemy.

News received from the Field Force, dated, Camp Thayetpin, 1st instant, state that General Faunce, with 162 of the Norfolk Regiment, 255 Goorkhas, 86 Sappers, and 2 guns of one of the Bengal Mountain Batteries, left the Camp early on the morning to reconnoitre beyond Ehsen, and to establish a post there half a mile beyond. Ehsen was found very strong, and a line of stone works had been constructed by the Chins along the edge of the ridge commanding Sijin. A post has been constructed at Ehsen, the only point between Thayetpin and Sijin where water is obtainable, and is occupied by 50 of the Norfolk Regiment, 100 Goorkhas, and 86 Sappers, under the command of Colonel Skene, of the 42nd Goorkhas.

The road-making is energetically pushed forward. The remainder of the troops have returned to Thayetpin.

Sir George White was prosent during the operations.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

The *Pioneer* states that General Maclean arrived at Teheran a few days ago to confer with Sir Drummond Wolff on the Persian-Afghan Boundary question.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE.

The Secretaries to the Government of India will entertain Sir Mackenzie Wallace at a farewell dinner, at the United Service Club, Calcutta, on the 14th instant.

THE AMIR'S PROPOSED TOUR.

The Amir proposes visiting all the Chief towns in Afghan-Turkistan.

TRANSFER OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB.

The question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab, has been postponed for the present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 1st instant, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva (extra) from Bombay arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. ,,	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6.

10 p.m.	71·4

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

6 a.m.	71·1
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoort, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Punta Rassa Key West still interrupted. Telegrams for the West Indies and Guyana will be sent over the interrupted section by boats leaving twice a week without extra charge. The Galveston route is now open. Cable Trinidad, Demerara still interrupted. This cuts off the communication with British Guiana.

MR. CAINE, M. P., ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

UNDER the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, Mr. Caine yesterday evening spoke at great length on the drink question, dealing especially with the Abkari Laws of Government and attacking the excise system. Alluding to the Congress movement, he said he had travelled 5,500 miles throughout the Indian Empire, and had seen almost every centre of thought and influence, and after discussing the question, both with friends and foes, he had come to the unbiassed conclusion that it was a movement which should be supported by the Indian Government, adding that in a short time the House of Commons would have to decide whether the demands of the Congress should not be granted. Referring to the tax on toddy, he thought it was a great injustice to levy a heavy tax upon a comparatively harmless beverage, while such a drink as Meakin's beer bore no duty whatever on its manufacture. He always heard, it stated, that there was no increase in the consumption of liquor but when face to face with officials, the latter had always to admit that there was an increase, and indeed an alarming increase. Lord Reay too, admitted it, and Sir Steuart Bayley and others frankly avowed that there was a steady increase in the consumption of liquor. The speaker then went on to show at great length that to the present excise system this great increase was due, quoting largely from Abkari reports from Mr. Westland's speeches, and from personal experience, Mr. Caine endeavoured to prove that the liquor-farming system and the Government pressure to gain more revenue, were the causes of the increased drunkenness, the officials being always stimulated to greater exertion by the higher authorities for the purpose of gaining a higher revenue. The speaker admitted that it was a grave and a serious charge to make, especially when it came from a responsible politician and made against a responsible Government, but he made it without the slightest hesitation, and perfectly certain that it was true. Suggesting reforms in the excise system he thought that Government should administer the system on restrictive instead of on expansive, lines. They should do away with the detestable liquor-farming plan, and try and remodel the whole of the laws either by appointing a committee or by holding a conference on the question composed of practical reformers and officials with the Viceroy as its president. Government should also take into their own hands the manufacture of liquor and the liquor farmiug, as well as the retail trade, then they would have as a result a vast diminution in the consumption of liquor. In conclusion, Mr. Caine urged the people of India to move in the matter themselves, and urge for a reform in the laws, whilst he and his colleagues would agitate in England. Mr. Caine resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheering, received quite an ovation, when the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by the Rev. T. Evans, moved for a vote of thanks to him. Before he left the building he was decorated with garlands of flowers.

THE season report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Feby. 5 is summed up as follows:—

Rain throughout Sind and in parts of Broach and Surat. Late crops in Upper Sind Frontier benefited by it. Standing crops in three talukas of Surat and Poona and in parts of Ahmednagar unsatisactory. Jowari in one taluka of Ahmednagar, cotton and kardi in one of Sholapur, cotton in parts of Bijapur, exotic cotton and wheat in parts of Dharwar, and late crops generally in one taluka of Kanara blighted. Wheat in Broach poor; opium in Baroda good, and late crops good in most districts. Harvesting progressing generally. Probable outturn of cotton in Kaira eight and in Broach ten annas, and of wheat in Kaira eleven annas. Fodder scarce in Khandeish, Nasik, and in parts of Kathiawar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 5th February is shown at 487, a death-rate of 27·27 per thousand per annum as against 22·10, the rate for the corresponding period of last year, and 27·03 the average rate over the corresponding weeks of the previous five years. Of the total, 156 died from fevers, 13, cholera; 56, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 83, affections of the respiratory organs; 15, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 14, diseases of digestive organs; 14, still-born; 31, old age and debility 6, accidents or violence. The classified list shows; Buddhists or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 1; Bhatia, 6; Hindu of other castes, 247; Hindu outcaste, 47; Musalman, 96; Parsi, 23; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 15; European, 4; Negro African, 2. The total number of births registered was 278 as against 331, corresponding week of last year, and 307 the average over the corresponding periods of the previous five years.

THE next quarterly meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations will take place in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, the 1st April 1889, at 11 a.m. (Bombay time), and junior civil servants who may be liable or prepared to undergo an examination in the vernacular languages, as also Forest or other officers who may be permitted to appear before the Committee, are requested to send an intimation to the undersigned by the 15th proximo, stating at the same time the language or languages in which they are prepared to be examined.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. R. M. Sayani presiding.

AN OFFER TO SELL REFRESHMENTS.

A letter was submitted from Mr. E. S. A. Burch, requesting the Corporation to sanction the erection of a "pandal" for the sale of light refreshments on the space and ground opposite the Churney Road Station.

It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Cowasji, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, to inform the applicant that it was not within the power of the Corporation to grant the concession asked for.

THE COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

A letter was read from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, stating that H. E. the Governor in Council was pleased to fix the monthly salary of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. S., Municipal Commissioner, at Rs. 3,000, with effect from 1st March next.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the letter was recodred.

WATER FOR THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

There was a letter from Dr. Peterson, University Registar, asking that the present charge of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the University Gardon might be remitted, and the amount paid during the present year under that head might be refunded.

It was proposed by Col. Merewether that Dr. Peterson be informed that by Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 16th instant, the charge for the ensuing year would be at annas 8 per 1,000 gallons and not 6 annas. Without making any pledge as to continuing the supply of lake water to the University Gardens, and subject to such conditions regarding the hours of supply as the Commissioner may lay down, the Standing Committee approve of a compounded sum of Rs. 50 per quarter being charged as long as the consumption in any one mouth does not exceed one lakh gallons; any consumption over that quantity to be charged for at the prescribed rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The motion was carried.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S BYE-LAWS.

Dr. Blaney, chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, had given notice of his intention to move at this meeting of the Corporation the adoption by them of the bye-laws framed by the committee. Dr. Blaney had addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Corporation expressing his regret at his unavoidable absence. Mr. Kabraji, being a member of the Schools Committee, was asked to propose them, and he moved that the bye-laws be passed by the Corporation and forwarded to Government for approval. Mr. Kabraji said that the bye-laws had been prepared by the Committee after a great deal of discussion and deliberation and the committee had the advantage of the presence and advice of an experienced educational officer, like Mr. Kirkham. The Committee had taken great pains and care in the framing of the rules, and he hoped thre would be no delay in passing them.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the bye-laws would be of great importance for the future guidance of the Corporation, the Government and the Schools Committee, and they must be considerd carefully before they were adopted by the Corporation. He moved an amendmeut that the following Committee be appointed to report on the bye-laws:—The president, Mr. Chandavarkar, Major Selby, Mr. Shroff, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. R. D. Setna. Mr. Mehta's name was also added to the committee, which was asked to submit their report within a month.

The amendment having been seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Kabraji withdrew his own proposition in its favour. The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The prospectus of the Bombay Gymkhana Sports is before me. Would it surprise the compilers of that document to learn that there are no such rules now in force as those of the L. A. C.; that all athletic sports at home are held under the rules of the "Amateur Athletic Association," and that every one competing at sports held under other rules than those of the A. A. A. loses the status of amateur and becomes *ipso facto* a professional? In fact the A. A. A. is to athletics what the M. C. C. is to cricket or the Jockey Club to horse-racing. It seems a pity that the Gymkhana, which ought to promote all sport, should devote its energy and to so great an extent its funds to the support of what is familiarly termed "pat-ball," while cold weather cricket is coldly looked down upon, and ignorance is displayed of even the rules of athletics.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 7. SPRINTER.

MILITARY NEWS.

COL. C. F. JAMES, S.C. Commandant 2nd B. I., has been granted leave for a year on medical certificate.

THE services of Major J. S. King, S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT. F. G. BEVILLE, 2nd North Stafford Regt, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps (Marine Battalion).

LIEUT H. G. BENN, 2nd E. Yorkshire Regt., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps (4th Bombay Cavalry).

SURGEON F. A. SAW, M. S., attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, is transferred to Cawnpore for duty.

REVISED regulations for Army Schools have been approved by the Secretary of State for issue to all concerned.

LIEUT. W. F. CAHUSAC, and Lieut. H. J. Forster S.C., have been promoted Captain on completion of eleven years' service.

THE services of Major B. G. Humfrey, S.C., Second-in-Command, 10th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

SECOND-LIEUT. E. R. J. CHITTY, 1st Worcester Regt., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps (3rd Bombay Infantry).

CAPTAIN T. H. MACKENZIE, S.C., has been appointed Major on completion of 20 years' service, of which six have been in the Staff Corps.

THE following has been added to the Royal Warrant of 15th November 1887, as Article 101 a:—"An officer shall not be permitted to remain in our Army unless during the first three years of his service, his retention therein is shown to be in every respect desirable."

THE confidential report, on officers of less than three years' service are in each case to be accompanied by a special and independent report by the three senior officers of the corps present as to whether their retention in the Army is desirable and likely to be advantageous.

A NEW edition of the Regulations for the Royal Engineer Department, under the title of "Regulations for the Royal Engineer Services," is in preparation, and will be included in the list of books to be furnished to all Staff Officers in the field. The attention of General Officers commanding has been specially called to this book. Part I., War, has been approved for issue, and Part II., Peace, is under revision.

MARWARREES' CLAIMS.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Veerchund Khooma and two Marwarree money-lenders sought to recover from Mamoojee Mahomed the sum of Rs. 295, the amount of transfer which the defendant accepted in favour of the plaintiff on the 21st March 1886 for and on behalf of Esmailjee Hussonjee and Fatmabee, widow of the late Hussonjee Soobamjee, in consideration of the settlement of a suit, which the plaintiff had filed in this court against Ismailjee and Fatmabee. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conrey, and Brown, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Kirkpatrick with Mr. Atmaram Juggonath represented the defendant. The defendant denied his liability and the transfer alleged to have been accepted by him in plaintiff's favour.

His Honour on the evidence held that there was no transfer, and dismissed the suit with costs, Rs. 40.

Another action was filed by the same plaintiffs against the same defendants for the recovery of Rs. 350, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 28th October 1886 and Rs. 350 for interest thereon. The same counsels appeared on behal of the plaintiffs and the defendants as in the last case. The defendant admitted the execution of the note sued upon on a blank paper, but denied the consideration. Evidence was called, after which his Honur dismissed the suit with professional costs, Rs. 45.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Lalljee Sewjee, moonim of Dewjee Premjee, for having given false evidence in a case heard before Mr. Hart at the Small Causes Court was resumed before Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury. Mr. Russell appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

When asked by the Judge if he had anything to say, prisoner asked that his signature on the document in court might be compared by independent witnesses with his other signatures. He said he had not borrowed this money. It was highly improbable that the prosecutor would advance Rs. 2,500 on goods worth only Rs. 1,400. The witnesses were all of the prosecutor's caste. He (prisoner) was unjustly arrested on a warrant. He had some witnesses to call.

Three or four witnesses were examined for the defence, after which Mr. Russell summed up the case for the prosecution. His Lordship summed up the whole case at greater length, he said, than he would have done had the prisoner been defended by counsel.

The jury, after retiring for consultation, returned by a majority of eight to one a verdict of not guilty, the foreman remarking that, in the opinion of the majority, the evidence was not sufficient to warrant their bringing in a verdict of guilty.

The Judge said since it was the verdict of a majority of the jury he felt bound to accept it and the prisoner must be discharged.

The prisoner was then formally discharged.

A SIMILAR CHARGE.

Musa Aman was charged with having, on the 30th June last, given false evidence in a judicial proceeding before the Coroner of Bombay; with having, on the 6th July last, committed a similar offence before Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate; and with having made two self-contradictory statements, which could not both be true. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sunjana appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were these:—On the 24th June last a man name Sarwarkhan was beaten to death in Ghogaree Mohla, and four persons, named Rahimut, Amin Abdool Cadeer, Aman Hussein, and Nanka Musa, were convicted on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and punished at the last September Sessions. The jury probably knew that, in cases like these, there was first an enquiry before the Coroner of Bombay, then a trial on the same evidence before a Presidency Magistrate, and, lastly, a trial at the Sessions Court. That procedure was followed in the case against the four persons. On the 30th June last, the prisoner was placed as a witness in the case before the coroner, when he stated that Raimut snatched away a stick from the hand of the deceased and struck him with it, that Rahimut was attacked when he called out for assistance, and that the three other persons then came up and struck the deceased, who fell down in the street. There was a subsequent enquiry before Mr. Hamilton, at which the prisoner was examined as a witness. But he denied before Mr. Hamilton what he had stated before the coroner. The case for the present prosecution was that one or the other statement made by the prisoner must be false, that the first statement was true, and that in the second the prisoner perjured himself. There was a further charge against the prisoner, that of making two self-contradictory statements, which could not both be true.

Mr. Kirkpatrick put in the sanctiou given by the coroner and Mr. Hamilton for the present prosecution, and called several witnesses who had been examined in Sarwarkhan's case.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, said that the statements he made before the coroner were not true, that he was beaten and threatened by the police with seven years' transportation if he did not make those statements against the four accused, and that being a stranger in Bombay he made them through fear. His statement before the Magistrate was a true one.

Mr. Sunjana, in addressing the jury, rested the defence of his client on the assault and ill treatment to which he was subjected by the police with a view to compel him to accuse the four persons whom they named. The learned counsel said that, under the circumstances, the prisoner had no alternative but to submit to the persecution of the police and to make a statement before the coroner which the police taught him to make. He did so entirely through fear of the police. As soon as he felt himself free of the persecution, and when before the Magistrate, he stated distinctly that the statement he had made before the coroner was false and that the police had compelled him to make it.

The jury, after a consultation in their room, returned with a verdict of six against three. His Lordship told them to retire and deliberate further.

On their return into court after nearly an hour, the foreman said they could come to no greater unanimity, and that they were still six against three.

The Judge: What is the verdict of the six?

Foreman: Six find him guilty of giving false evidence before the magistrate.

The Judge: And what is the verdict of the remaining three?

Foreman: Two find him guilty of giving false evidence before the coroner, while one is unable to decide where the false evidence was given. (A laugh.)

The Judge: You all find him guilty of giving false evidence at the one or the other enquiry?

Foreman: Yes, and we unanimously recommend the prisoner to mercy.

The Judge: On what ground?

Foreman: On the ground of his being an illiterate and ignorant man.

Suckoor Musa, against whom there was a similar charge under the same circumstances, was then placed at the bar, and under the advice of his counsel, Mr. Sunjana, he pleaded guilty to having given false evidence before Mr. Hamilton and prayed for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the two prisoners, said he fully agreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury. His Lordship thought they gave true evidence before the coroner, but that they were induced afterwards to retract it by the relations or friends of the prisoners in the former cases. His Lordship did not believe in the least that the prisoners in this case were at all beaten or ill treated by the police, as had been alleged. Their offence was a most serious one against the administration of justice. The jury had unanimously recommended them to mercy on the ground of their illiterateness, and giving weight to that recommendation, his Lordship would pass upon them a light sentence—that of one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following additional candidates were declared yesterday to have passed the last Matriculation Examination:—

BOMBAY.—Bhave, Janardun Vishnu; Chitale, Ganesh Yadneshvar; Chokshi, Kalidas Narottamdas; Dangi, Raghunath Balkrishna; Date, Kashinath Vishnu; Desai, Bhimbhai Inderji; Deshapande, Devidas Dinkar; Gupti, Shripat Khanderao; Jathar, Shriram Ballal; Ketkar, Narayan Vishnu; Mehta, Maganlal Gulabdas; Missar, Mohanlal Manulal; Pendharkar, Vithal Atmaram; Parekh, Liladhardas Jasraja; Parekh Nanalal Motichund; Phansikar, Ramkrishna Gundo; Patnis, Anant Mahadev; Pradhan, Govind Vaman; Pradhan, Sitaram Vinayak; Sathaye, Damodar Ramchandra; Shelavala, Gangaram Uttamram; Shinde, Shivram Pandurang; Sukthankar, Narayan Vishnu; Vaishnav, Mansukhrai Anandji; Vaishnav, Vrijlal Ranchhodji; Vakil, Chaganlal Dayabhai; Vakil, Manilal Harilal; Vasavda, Motilal Javerchand; Vasudev, Waman Bhai; Wagle, Nilkanth Bapuji; Wandrekar, Govind Pandurang.

POONA.—Atre, Mahadev Narhar; Gunapule, Balkrishna Chintaman; Karve, Shridhar Purushotum; Kulkarni, Rangnath Balvant; Thatbe, Vinayak Kashinath; Udas, Sitaram Ramkrishna.

AHMEDABAD.—Divatia, Venkat Bhimrao; Khandekar, Balkrishna Ramchandra; Mehta, Narmadashankar Devshankar; Pancholi, Jagannath Shaishankar; Pandit, Shridhar Damodar; Pradhan, Ganpatrao Babaji.

BELGAUM.—Ainpur, Ramo Shrinivas; Anigol, Shrinivas Bhagvant; Bhide, Bhikaji Gopal; Deshapande, Gangadhar Balkrishna; Gaitonde, Vithal Vishvanbhar; Gokhale, Dhondo Sakharam; Hanvadkar, Narayan Sambhat; Joshirao, Vinayak Narayan; Kulkarni, Atmaram Babaji; Kulkarni, Rango Sabarao; Patvardhan, Govind Narsinh; Purandare, Balkrishna Narayan.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors eruptions, ringworm, tether, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, made his first balloon ascent, and he gave the people to understaed that he reached an altitude of 1,760 feet, though he intended to go higher; but unfavourable winds prevented him from doing so. Very few believe that he did reach that height. I beg to suggest, and I think the suggestion a good one both for Mr. Spencer as well as the public, that Mr. Spencer should have a roll of thread 5,000 feet or 1,666 2-3 yds long rolled into a ball and one end tied to the balloon, and when his balloon is ordered to let go the ball will naturally be on the ground, and a gentlemen should be asked to break off the thread as soon as Mr. Spencer severs his connection with the balloon, and when this is done the remaining string on the ground could be measured, and an approximate height arrived.—Yours, &c.,

M. P. M.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As thousands of people doubt whether the balloon was really raised to the stated height, will Mr. Percival Spencer be good enough to arrange this time to take one end of the rope (of at least one mile in length) in his hand while ascending, which will clearly prove the attained height.—Yours, &c.,

P. K. A.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr W G Crawford	Mrs Burt and infant
Lord and Lady Herschell	Mr Chisholm
Mr H Kindersley	Mr Percival White
Mr and Mrs Crosby	Mr Skinner
Mrs Bartlett	Mrs Keith
Miss Duncan	Dr Foote
Mrs Duncan	Col and Mrs James
Master Duncan	Mr and Mrs Macfarlane
Mr W Fry	Mr W J Best
Mr Andreae	Mr W S Smith
Major and Mrs Little	Mr A Latham
Mr L Waudre	Mr W B Colsoore
Mr and Mrs Crole	Mr F Verrall
Mr Moss	Mr A Dawes
Mr Samuels	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs W S Caine	Capt Plan
Mr Ford	Mr Williams
M le Comte de Basterot	H H Prince Chow Sai
M Lingi Capanna	Dr Mons Yai
Mr H Auld	Pra Avan
Mr Robilliart	Mom Peer
Mr Adems	Nai Krut
Mr Micrulachi	Mr Moore
Mr H C Venis	Nai Chowzuru
Mr J G Greive	Nai Poon
Mr G Swaan	Mr G C D Aguilar.
Mr C A Field	Mr L Lauder
Capt W G Renton	Capt C Stracey
Moonshi Hafiz Abdul Karim	Mr F Hinks
Mr Richard	Mr and Mrs W E Sharpe
Mr Tielford	Dr and Mrs Lock
Mr Clemente Sharp	Mr Hope
H R H Princes Killya Kara	Mr A V Dunlop Best
H R H Prince Rabipat	Mr Arnold
H R H Prince Pravit	Dr David Keith
H R H Prince Chira	Mr Bingham
Khun Vichil	Sir J Paynder

FOR PORT SAID.

Bishop and Mrs Fowler	Dr C Greene
Mr Fowler	Dr S S Green

FOR MALTA.—Miss Noble Jones

FOR SUEZ.

Dr and Mrs Plummer	Surg-Maj T Maynell
Two Misses Plummer	Mme E St Omer
Geol Johnstone	Mr and Mrs Oxenham

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 15th Feb., 1889.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Clifford Brookes, Mr H Millar, Mr Schlagel, Mr Budd, Mr Jopping, Mr Archer, Mr H A Erskine, Mr Karpeles, and J G Smith.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Miss Bland and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Fuches, Miss Synge, Dr Farquhar and Mr C T G Young.

Per s. s. Bengal, Capt. W. Barratt, 22nd Feb., 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Locke King, Miss Nepean, Mr M Scott Williams, Hon Mr and Mrs Marshall, two Misses Marshall, Dr and Mrs MacGregor, Mr and Mrs L H Mylne, Surgn-Genl and Mrs Madden, and three Misses Robey.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Mrs Le Geyt, Mr J P Thomas, Mr C J Thomas, Mr T F Hamilton, Mr G H Grant, Mr W Malcolm Grant, Mr P Grant, Lord and Lady Jersey, Surgn-Genl Penny, Mr Ashworth, Mr F Whitney, Mr W Birkmyre, Miss Birkmyre, Mr S Gowan, Maj-Genl E F Chapman, Mr J B Cass, Mrs Gaselli, Mr and Mrs Wheler, Mr H E Lockart, Mr S C Whittiker, Mr H A Erskine, Mr McJunes, Mr W Hoare, Mr B Heywood Jones, Mr Moreton Frewen, Mr Mayne, Mr and Mrs Beck, Mr R G MacMillan, Lieut J E D Cradock, Mr Duffus, Mr Massey, Mr Tapoinz, Mr Archer, Mr and Mrs Maxwell, Dr and Mrs Sutherland and Mr Schmer.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr H W Edwards and Mrs Chapman.

FOR MALTA.—Sir John Fowler and Mr A J Flower.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr H W Hudson.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 1st March, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt G F Guyan, Col B Smith, Capt and Mrs Bird.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Twellie, Hon Mr Justice O'Kinealy, Mr F Peterson.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 8th March, 1889

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Capt C Stracey, Mr and Mrs M V Charrington, Capt in and Mrs Coles and child, Mr and Mrs Biddington, Mr Cohen, Mrs Cash, Miss Manning, Mr Cash, Mr and Mrs Lyon, Miss Lyon, Baron and Baroness Campbell, Mrs Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr Hutchinson, Miss Mason, Miss Burness, Mr Scott, Mr Jamsetjee N Tata, Mr Norman Taylor, Mr G Gilligan, Hon Mr and Mrs Hawker, three Misses Hawker, Mr Hawker, Mr Spitta, Mr P R Valladares Mrs Jones, Mr Jones, Mrs Greig and infants Miss Silian, Mr Richmond Brown, Dr and Mrs Hunt, Mr Cavaghan and child, Mr and Mrs J. Sanders, Col and Mrs Harcourt, Mr W E Clark, Mr Roger, Mr and Mrs W Crooke, and Mrs Riddley 3 children, Mrs C Moore, Mrs Seva Ram, Miss Arsthoon, Miss Bolton, Mr W B Liddell, Mr Ward, two Misses Ward, Mr and Mrs Perdriaun, Mr H C Willock and Mr and Mrs Anderson.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C Schmalz, Mr Dollar, Mr A Murcott, Mr Ashless, Mr C H Dady, Mr and Mrs K A Thurburn, Mr T G Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Mr H Berners, Mr and Mrs D Jardine Jardine, Col E W Smyth, Mr and Mrs F Jourdan, and Col and Mrs Bartholomew and child, Mr J Smith, Mr Pfierringer, Col and Mrs Westmacott, Mr Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Mr Watson and Mr P Coleman.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Newhurst, Mr and Mrs Corbett, Miss Corbett, and Mr H G Corbett.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 15th March, 1889

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr S S Britain, Mr F G Self, and Mr C F Self.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr J Robinson, Rev and Mrs Fairly Daly, Mr Lee-Warner, Mrs Richey, Mr Richey (junior), Mr Graham, Col. and Mrs Hay, Mr and Mrs Kelcher, Lieut-Col and Mrs Eliot, and Col Hay.

FOR LONDON.—Mr C H Platt.

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 22nd March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs W P Warburton and child, Mr and Mrs J Henderson, Mr and Mrs C E Romilly, Mrs Ebden, 4 children and infant, Mrs Gardiner and 3 children, Mrs Bayley, 2 children and infant, Mrs Forrest, 2 children and 2 infants, Col and Mrs Bannerman, 2 Misses Bannerman, Mrs Drury, Miss Sharp, Mr and Mrs Hadenfeldt, Capt Welchman King, Revd and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Gerard, Mr A Malle, Mr and Mrs J H Barrer, Capt Archdale, Mr F G Hodgson, Mrs A P Howell, Mr Harwood, Mr R Harwood and son, and Mr and Mrs Ashuret.

FOR BRINDISI.—Miss R Hervey, Miss Hervey, Mr F J Kingsley, Mrs Cleghorn, Mr and Mrs G W Allen, Mr Allan E Batchelor, Mr C S Macdonald, and Mr Smith, Mr J A Henderson, Mrs Herbert Pike, Mr H B Hederstedt, H R H Duke of Orleans, Col F de Parseval, Mr Fearing, Mr Johnson, Mrs Wiseman, Miss Chubb, and Mr and Mrs Tremlett.

Per s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 29th March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Rushworth and child, Revd and Mrs Anderson and 2 children, Miss Young, Miss Jackson, Mrs Galloway, and Mrs Plowden.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Warden, Mr and Mrs Frere and child, two Miss s Stokes, Mr C C Kilburn, Mr and Mrs O'Donnell, Mrs Frost and infant, Mr H H Macleod, Mr Pray, Mr F Schiller, Mr T H Thomson, Mr A B Stuart, Mrs Whiteway, Mr and Mrs Traill, Mr Warstaffe, Mr M S Howell, Mr H A Woolridge, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mr and Mrs E Rose, Mr Cobb, Mr R Cobb, Mrs Ackman and infant, Dr and Mrs J Ellis and child, Colonel Wilton, Mr Moses, Mrs Stopford Sackville, and Mrs A P Howell.

Per s.s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, 5th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs T W Grant, Miss Hotham, Major and Mrs Martin and infant, Mai-Genl D MacFarlane, Mrs A W Robinson, Mr A P Robinson, Mrs Kilwood and child, Master Ellwood, Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs John Russell, Mr W P Howard, Dr and Mrs Dallas, Hon

A REMARKABLE WILL SUIT.

In the Probate Division on the 17th and 18th ult., Mr. Justice Butt and a special jury was occupied in the hearing of the case of Riding *vs.* Hawkins. It had reference to the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Mary James, widow of Mr. Edward James, Q.C., who at one time was the leader of the Northern Circuit. The defendant, the Rev. C. F. B. Hawkins, a clergyman of the Church of England, sought to establish two codicils under which he was benefited to about one-third of the estate, which amounted to £25,000. Against him there was a charge of undue influence :—

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Deane for the defendant. Additional evidence was given in support of the two codicils propounded by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins. Mr. J. Hollams, solicitor, who had acted in business matters for the deceased, said that at no time did he ever detect in her any signs of insanity. He would describe her as a remarkably intelligent woman, and of business capacity. She had a very strong will of her own, and had her likes and dislikes. He received a letter from her, stating that she wanted to leave £100 to the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, and this was embodied in the fourth codicil. She spoke of the Rev. Mr. Hawkins as having cheered her lonely life. She complained of neglect on the part of her daughter, Mrs. Riding, and want of kindness towards her. Ultimately he drew up for the deceased the last codicil, by which she left the Rev. Mr. Hawkins the shares in the Great Indian Peninsular. At that time the witness had no doubt at all that it was her own desire and wish that Mr. Hawkins should have the money. Cross-examined.—He did not know the Rev. Mr. Hawkins at the time, nor was he aware that he was living at the house of the deceased. The deceased told the witness that she did not know the amount of the stock. In answer to further question, the witness said the deceased complained of Dr. and Mrs. Riding forcing themselves into her room. Ultimately she sent for the Rev. Mr. Haweis. This was in November, 1887, shortly before her death. She expressed her repugnance to Dr. Riding, and said that she would not have him near her. She was very excited at the time, and the witness did not know why she should have expressed that repugnance. Mr. E. Percy Hollams, solicitor gave evidence as to attesting the two codicils in question. At the time of their execution the deceased was certainly of sound disposing mind. The Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, incumbent of St. James's, Westmoreland-street, Marylebone, said he knew Mrs. James, who used to visit his church. He first met the Rev. Mr. Hawkins at her house. Of him she said that he was a very good young man, but not clever. (Laughter.) She said he had been very kind to her. In one of the codicils he was to receive £100. Mrs. James had a strong will of her own, and could hold her own with anybody. (Laughter.) She was as shrewd as a needle. Mrs. Riding used to use slang words, very different from her father. The deceased used to say that she did not care for Dr. Riding's "pecks." Mr. Bayford : His what? The Rev. Mr. Haweis : His "pecks." Mr. Bayford : Oh I understand. The Rev. Mr Haweis: Oh! no, you don't. (Laughter.) Upon being asked for an explanation, the witness explained that it referred to Dr. Riding's kisses. (Renewed laughter.) As to Mrs. Riding taking, as was alleged, too much to drink, the deceased used to say that she kept two sorts of wine for her as she preferred quantity to quality. (Laughter.) Mrs. Riding's manner was genial, talkative, hilarious, and her language, "when she irascible, was forcible." (Laughter.) The witness had never noticed anything approaching to drunkenness on the part of Mrs. Riding. Cross-examined.—The deceased used to keep a bottle for him, (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Butt : I have no doubt it was the superior kind. (Renewed laughter.) This closed the case on behalf of the two last codicils.

The Solicitor-General, in opening his case, said he knew it was difficult legally to prove undue influence, but that would be his case. The Rev. Mr. Hawkins, who was 50 years younger than the deceased, set to work to try and eject from the house her relatives, and to supplant himself in their place. He succeeded in doing so, and obtained this ascendency and control over her.

Dr. William S. Riding, in practice at Endsleigh-garden, said that he married 27 years ago, Mr. James being present and giving away his daughter, who was the plaintiff in the present action. Both he and his wife were always on the best terms with the deceased. In 1867, Mr. James died. It was his habit to go with the deceased when she received her dividends. Did not think that she was a business woman. She was very much attached to his two daughters. The deceased told him that Mr. Hawkins had said to her that he had lost money in speculations. At this point a question arose as to whether there should be an amendment of the pleadings alleging fraud in regard to the two codicils, and after some discussion this amendment was allowed. Examination continued.—As to the anonymous letter, he called upon the deceased and told her that it was not sent by any member of his family. She was annoyed, and complained of having received a doll dressed in red. Had seen Mr. Hawkins at the house, and observed him standing close by her as if he had just risen from a chair. As to the diamond ring, it was promised to one of his daughters. On one occasion he and his wife went to the house and saw Mr. Hawkins half lying on the bed fondling and caressing her. Mr. Hawkins at the time glared at them. The witness told him that his conduct was disgraceful, and there were high words between them, in which he called the defendant a contemptible cur.

Mr. Justice Mellor, Master of the Crown Office of the Royals Courts of Justice, said that he had known the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward James for 40 years. He first saw the Rev. Mr. Hawkins at the house of the deceased, who told him that the defendant had come to stay for a fortnight, but had remained some months. The witness suggested that if he had outstayed his welcome a "gentle hint" should be given. She said he was a very good young man, and had got no settled home. The witness replied that he was in such comfortable quarters that he was no doubt disinclined to leave. (Laughter.) As to the diamond ring, it was given to the deceased by a grateful client of her husband's. She frequently spoke to the witness about Dr. Riding, and that he managed her affairs. The witness had never heard that Mrs. Riding was of intemperate habits. Mr. Edwin Macrory, barrister-at-law, a member of the Northern Circuit, and one of the executors under the will, said the deceased told him that she had a young clergyman in the house who was very poor, and had lost a lot of money in a limited liability company. The witness said that these bubble companies depended for their existence upon curates, widows, and half-pay officers. Mr. Justice Butt remarked that in the list he thought that rectors should be included. (Laughter.) Examination continued.—The deceased always spoke highly of Dr. Riding and said that she was not clever in business. She said that he and Dr. Riding should be her executors. It was only during the trial that he first heard of the suggestion that the plaintiff was of intemperate habits. Cross-examined.—She was a woman of strong feelings, and very easily affected by affection or dislike. Mrs. Mary Riding, daughter of the deceased, said she was the plaintiff. She had always been on affectionate terms with her mother, and did not know at any time that that affection ceased. She was constantly at the house.

The case was still proceeding when the mail left.

NEW IDEA IN CANALS.

In London there is on exhibition a working model of a new form of canal, which, if found to be what is expected of it, will bring about almost a revolution in the inland carrying trade by water. It is the invention of Mr Arthur Pickard, of Pickard Brothers, Leeds, who has protected his interests by patent in this and foreign countries. The outstanding feature of the new canal is that the barges shall be borne along by the water on which they are floating, and so horse or other method of haulage is to be superseded. The current necessary is secured by constructing the canal with a division running along its centre, to be formed of whatever material shall be found most suitable. The channel or channels thus narrowed will carry, the boats or barges either way, for the water is kept moving up the one way and down the other by fixing a screw, after the fashion of steamer's propeller, in an opening in the division at the end of a section of the canal where probably a lock is placed, the screw being worked by steam. The same motive power would serve for the purposes of the current in the next section of the canal. It is part of the design that the barges or boats, which would be square-shaped, and comparatively small and light contrivances, could be run out of the water, and led into the next section of the canal, or drawn to a pit bank to be supplied with cargo. The canal might be modified in form to suit particular conformations of country, as, for instance, in "tank" shape to be laid on the surface of the ground where level and carried over valleys on lattice girder bridges. Where water can be had in a plentiful stream, the motive power for the creation of a current would be unnecessary as the stream would simply be allowed to enter at a given point, run along one side of the division and down the other, escaping behind a lock-gate near to where it had entered the cutting. As the barges, would be almost the width of the channel in which they float, it is believed that they would pass safely along from one point to another without a passenger, while collisions with all going in the one direction would be of no account.

FACTS AND FICTION ABOUT BAZAINE.

Mr. Archibald Forbes who generally knows what he is talking about when dealing with anything relating to military men or matters, thus addresses a contemporary respecting the late Marshal Bazaine.

It is worth while, perhaps, to expose the utter baselessness of the *Cologne Gazette's* most recent innuendo. Condemned by overwhelming adverse evidence to abandon the pretence of believing in Bazaine's averment to Von Deines that he "knew nothing about the German movements until Mons. Morier's telegram received on the morning of August 16 made him aware they were close to Mars la Tour," the Reptile organ prints a telegram sent from Paris by the Empress to the Emperor on the evening of August 13, and sent on by the latter to Bazaine, at 11 P. M.

The text of this telegram is as follows ; it is rather confused :—"Do you know anything of a movement to the north of Thionville, along the railway from Sierck, near the Luxemburg frontier? The idea is that Verdun is Prince Frederick Charle's most probable objective point ; and that, having affected a junction with General Steinmetz, he may move on that place, the one to meet the Crown Prince—the former crossing (the Moselle) north, the latter south (of Metz). The person who gives us this information thinks that the ostentatious movement on Nancy has no other meaning than to concentrate our attention southward, so facilitating the march of Prince Frederick Charles up in the north. Will this be his line of operation, think you, or will he aim, instead, at joining the Crown Prince east of Metz, with the view of crossing the Moselle together?"

It is to be remarked that, whencesoever the Empress obtained this information, it was entirely erroneous and misleading, and that whoever communicated it was not helping the French, but, wittingly, was playing into the hands of the Germans. Let it be assumed, for the moment, that it came from Darmstadt, then the Germans ought to be grateful to the transmitter for a good turn done them, and the rancour should be on the part of the French. It is clear that the *Cologne Gazette* intends to insinuate that it did come from Darmstadt : if that is its belief, it is ungracious in the extreme that it should look the gift horse in the mouth with hostility so bitter.

The *Gazette* holds it inconceivable that Sir R. Morier's name should have occurred to Bazaine in 1886 if it had not expressly been mentioned to him as a source of military intelligence. If it be assumed that the telegram just quoted was the military intelligence, referred to the evidence is all against Bazaine's having heard that diplomatist's name in connection with it. In forwarding him the telegram, the Emperor, so Bazaine relates, wrote : " The despatch I send you from the Empress shows clearly the importance which the enemy attaches to restraining us from crossing to the left bank. " There is no mention here of the orginal source of the (erroneous) information : Napoleon and Bazaine met subsequently but three times, each interview being very short ; Bazaine gives the actual words that passed at each, and no allusion is recorded to a message which events has rendered obsolete twelve hours after its receipt.

Finally, Bazaine's own expressions to Von Deines conclusively prove that he had not in his mind this telegram of the 13th. He stated specifically that the telegram from "Mons. Morier" came to him (Bazaine). This message came to Napoleon ; it was not known to the Germans before Metz until the afternoon of the 14th that command of the Army of the Rhine had devolved on Bazaine, and that circumstance could not have been known in Germany until later. Again, he stated that the telegram from Darmstadt informed him of the "forward movement *by the left* of the Germans across the Moselle." The message of the 13th from the Empress gave warning of a probable movement *by the right*. And finally, the Empress's message reached Metz on the night of the 13th ; Bazaine, explicitly told Von Deines that "Monsieur Morier's telegram" reached him on the morning of the 16th, and was the earliest intelligence received by him.

Another German paper denies the genuineness of Bazaine's letter to Sir R. Morier, because of the uncouthness of its style. Annexed is a copy of a letter I received from the ex-Marshal in 1883, the original of which I enclose. He probably had deteriorated as he grew older and more sodden ; but that he wrote clumsily and spelt badly in 1880 his letter to me demonstrates with sufficient clearness. It was written because of an article of mine in the *Fortnightly Review* on his then recently published "Episodes." The text follows, copied *verbatim et literatim* :—

Madrid, 18 Nbre, 1883, 2, Calle Argentola.

Cher Monsieur,—Je tiens beaucoup a vous exprimer toute ma gratitude pour votre article sur mon insigne proces. Il est effectivement bien tard, pour ramener l'opinion egaree exprès, par tous les partis, afin de sauvegarder la vanite nationale, ainsi que la responsabilite des 2 Gouvernement Empire et defense National : mais, la Verite finit toujourspar arriver a leaurifice de son puit, & c'est ce pue vous avez produit en grande partie par votre consciencieux article. J'aurais encore bien des choses a dire, non pour me defendre, maconscience de Grl en chef ne se reprochant rien, mais pour eclairer les hommos de bonne volonte, & leur faire ouyrir les yeux sur leurs propres defaillances a cette epoque. 3 ans apres, on a cherche le Bouc emissaire qui s'offrit de lui meme ; et la nation, que l'on dit si genereux s'est dechargee de toute responsabilite sur le soldat, fils, de ses œuvres, et qui, ayant passe sa vie a faire la guerre dans les 4 parties du monde pendant 40 ans, connaissait peu les hommes politiques du pouvoir, et n'avait aucun Protection, une fois l'Empire ecroule par la trahison Revolutionaire. Encore une fois merci, et je vous serre bien affectueusement la main,

Ml. BAZAINE.

AN EDITOR'S INVESTIGATIONS.

The *Bristol Times and Mirror* says :—"Our attention having been called to an article, in favour of which much has lately been said by the Press throughout the United Kingdom, we felt that, in the interest of our readers, it was our duty to make inquiries on the subject. We first called on Mr. James Henry Gould, 24 Cumberland-street, Bristol, who stated that he has derived much benefit from using the preparation in question, that he had suffered so severely from rheumatism, that he was compelled to relinquish his work. He consulted a doctor, and took a large quantity of medicine but all to no purpose. An acquaintance induced him to try St. Jacob's Oil. He used less than half a bottle, and has resumed work again, entirely free from pain, and a well man. A member of the firm of Mardon, Son and Hall, the well-known lithographers and printers of this city, testifies in the warmest manner possible to the surprising benefits he has derived from its use in neuralgia and rheumatism, and says that his family and friends could mention a dozen cases where its value has been proved beyond doubt. Another instance was brought to our notice. Miss Agnes Fuller, of Southfield-villas, Westbury-on-Trym, who, having been a long sufferer, used St. Jacob's Oil and received immediate relief. Other inquiries have brought strong cases of suffering before us where this remedy has been used with like results, so that we give the details as above, feeling that a matter of such importance as the existence of this powerful remedial agent should be known to all. We might father refer to the remarkable case of Henry Ricketts, who resides at Trym Cottages, Westbury. He suffered severely from rheumatism for years, and had to be conveyed to Bath Hospital. His case was so serious that he was discharged in five weeks worse than when he entered. He was pronounced incurable and taken home, and then persuaded to try St. Jacob's Oil. His pain was so great he could not apply it himself. His wife rubbed the Oil in well, and, difficult as it may be to believe this single application entirely freed him from all pain, and he is, of course, deeply grateful for his recovery."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·921
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	84·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, NNW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	358

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PRESS IN ENGLAND.

As a supplement to Mr. Lee-Warner's recent lecture the subjoined extracts from a speech at Bristol by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach forms interesting reading. Eulogising the English Press the hon. gentleman said :—

Whether it was regarded from a political, or a moral, or social standpoint, he thought they might be proud of the institution of the Press. He did not compare it with the Press of countries where it was in an undeveloped state ; but comparing it with the Press of our Continental neighbours, France, Germany, Italy, or even the United States, he ventured to say we had better news—he thought more complete, more cosmopolitan news in the English Press than in any Press in the world. The articles in the Press were written by writers of the highest ability in the world, and the tone of our Press, with rarest exceptions, was free from vulgarity, was pure, wholesome and moral. He did not think any one could over-estimate the immense advantage to the English people of the last characteristic of the English Press. Let any one compare our comic and illustrated journals with similar productions in France and even in America, and he would see as great a difference as between light and darkness in the matter. But having laid this sacrifice on the alter of our national pride in our Press, he would like to avail himself of the Englishman's privilege of finding fault. The most obvious temptation to the young pressman in these times was sensationalism. There was an old proverb, "Get money honestly if you can, but anyhow get money." The young pressman who sometimes tempted to get news honestly if he could, but anyhow to get news. Never mind so long as it was spicy or sensational, whether it was true or false. (Oh, oh.) The enterprising editor might not have time to wait to think whether it might be published without injury to individuals, without perhaps causing difference between nations, or without injuring the interests of this country. It must appear for the credit of his journal, smoking hot on the breakfast table of his readers in the morning before any one else had got it. That was a temptation yielded to, and when yielded to it was a very great evil. Regretting the tendency of the public to believe everything they saw in print to be true, he said every reasonable being ought to recollect that all connected with the Press, from the greatest editor to the smallest printer's devil, were only flesh and blood like themselves, and that the opinions expressed in any journal were entitled to no greater authority whatever than the same opinions were entitled to if put forward in a public speech by the editor or a writer. He wished he could drum that fact into the obdurate minds of the soft British public. If, he said, he could do so, and also persuade them that none of us were infallible, he thought they would less greedily swallow the remarkable imputations and charges against public men which were apt to be published by their favourite journals in regard to those public men with whom they did not for the moment agree. He thought criticism of this kind ought to stand solely upon its own merits, and so long as it was honest, so long as it was confined to public affairs and did not interfere with the sacred ark of private life, it was one of the most useful functions that the Press of this country could perform. Denouncing the interference with the privacy of ordinary life, he said it seemed to him that people in this country had given themselves up to a great extent in our time to a morbid and inordinate curiosity, and that the Press had not been guiltless in pandering to that curiosity. He was afraid we had become Americanised to some extent when the most private affairs of individuals of both sexes, who held studiously aloof from public life, were made matters of comment in society journals, and even in the letters of London correspondents. He did not wish to deprive them of their legitimate sport in criticising public men who went into public life at their own peril, and were fair game ; but the editor of a paper had no right, for the sake of increasing his circulation, to stimulate and satisfy that morbid curiosity of the public by tearing aside the veil from the pleasures and the pains, the happiness and the misery, the successes and the misfortunes, of the private English home. Mindful of what the Press had done for the cause of freedom, liberty, and religion in this country, he said it had now become, perhaps he might say, the greatest power in England. That power carried with it the enormous responsibility of never acting without an enduring sense of the strictest public duty and the determination to maintain that character for honour and honesty which hitherto and still had been held as rightly widely by the English Press as by the people of the country with which it was connected.

A CURIOUS JEWISH CUSTOM.

At the Liverpool County Court, recently before his Honor Judge Collier, an action was brought by Daniel Black, draper, of 5, Chatham-street, Liverpool, to recover from Joseph Myers, of 10, Moor-street, Liverpool, a sum of 2l. 6s., being the balance of a sum of 4l. money lent. This claim was admitted, but there was a counter-claim to the full amount for services rendered and damage to goods. The case in support of the counter-claim was that both parties were Jews, and that Myers was a shokat or inferior priest, who had to look after the slaughtering of cattle for food, and it was also customary for persons in his position to arrange marriages between persons in the Jewish connection. It was also customary for parents to give their daughters, when marriageable, a dowry and then to employ the shokat's services in finding an eligible husband. For this service he was paid, when the match was arranged, a commission by the father of the bride, and also one by the bridegroom. In June last he was called upon by Mr. Leon Grose, of Leeds, who wished him to find a husband for his daughter, for whom he could provide a dowry of 300l. or 500l. He at once sent for the plaintiff, Mr. Black, and introduced him to Mr. Grose, and it was arranged that Mr. Black should go to Leeds to see the lady and that if the match came off he (Myers) was to be paid 15l. by the father and 15l. by the plaintiff. He subsequently accompanied Black to Leeds, introduced the parties, and an engagement was entered into, whereupon, according to the Hebrew law, he was entitled to receive his commission ; but as the engagement was subsegently broken off he did not seek to claim the commission, but only some remuneration for his visit to Leeds, which he put at one guinea, and also compensation for damage to a plain scarf and prayer book, which he had lent to the costly tiff. He admitted borrowing 4l. and he paid 1l. 14s., his remuneration, and the compensation making up the balance. After several witnesses had been heard, his Honour decided that the defendant was entitled to some remuneration for his services, and a guinea seemed reasonable. He also thought that the damage alleged had been proved, and found for defendant on the counter-claim. The court was occupied by a number of Hebrews, who took intense interest in the proceedings.

LONGITUDE AND MARRIAGE.

Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope puts the following knotty point in this week's *Notes and Queries* :—A. B. goes from London to Naples, leaving his wife resident in the former city. But he, unfortunately, falls in love with a young lady at Naples ; and being a wicked man, with no fear of God and little fear of the law before his eyes, he determines to deceive her by a bigamous and invalid marriage. He is, accordingly, married, to all appearance legally, on board an English man-of-war in the bay, in the presence of the captain, at eleven o'clock in the morning of February 10—the time being unquestionably ascertained. But the wife left in London died on that same day, February 10, at half-past ten in the morning, the time being certified beyond all question. Well the case is clear and simple. A. B. had been a widower for half an hour when he married and could of course, legally do so. But stay ! When it was 10-30 in London it was 11-23 in Naples. Had a telegram been despatched instantly after the wife's death it would have reached Naples a few minutes later than 11-23 and would have found A. B. a married man of over twenty minutes' standing. His first wife died, in fact, twenty-three minutes subsequent to the Naples marriage, though that was authentically declared to have taken place at 11 a.m, and the wife's death was with equal certainty shown to have occurred at 10-30. Was the marriage legal and valid, or bigamous and null ?

The authorities at home are evidently alive to the importance of preventing every one having a knowledge of the precautions that are being taken at the various submarine and Royal Artillery stations to meet an enemy. This is implied, remarks a North British contemporary, in the fact that an order has just been issued by the War Office to the officers commanding divisions, submarine miners, Royal Engineers, that the submarine mining establishments are to be closed to all persons, except the officers and men connected therewith. Anyone wishing to see through these establishments must now apply for a pass to the General commanding the district ; while applications for the same on behalf of foreigners are to be made to the War Office direct. The same order applies to forts in charge of the Royal Artillery. Extra precautions are also to be taken in submarine mining establishments to prevent any part of the work carried on being open to the public.

THE INDIAN IN CANADA.

Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, writes :—

Stript of his paint and feathers, and examined at close quarters, the Indian, whether of our day or Fronteac's, manifests few of the qualities that go to constitue a valuable member of society ; and although the relations between him and his supplanters in Canada have been from the very outset harmonious and honest to a degree eminently creditable to both, and, as will be hereafter shown, he has received at their hand concessions unparalleled elsewhere, nevertheless it seems too much to expect that he will ever become completely incorporated with the national life, or in the mass rise to any higher status than that of a ward of the Government.

A survey of the North American Indian's history brings out a contrast between his treatment at the hands of the white man above and below the forty-ninth parallel so striking as to call for explanation. In the first place the English were singularly fortunate in being anticipated by the French in the occupation of Canada ; for although some ill-judged and irritating incidents do appear in the latter's treatment of the natives, as, for instance, Cartier's treacherous abduction of Donnacona, and Champlain's short-sighted alliance with the Hurons against the Iroquois, mistakes for which the colonists paid dearly,—still, upon the whole, the conduct of the French was such as to reconcile the Indians to their intrusion, and even make them welcome. They readily adapted themselves to the natives' ways, and made but little show of taking hold of the country, confining their territorial acquisitions within such narrow limits as to disarm suspicion of coveting the continent ; while in the meantime their trading posts became points of mutually profitable contact, and their *coureurs du bois*, not disdaining dusky mates, produced a race of half-breeds that constituted a natural bond of peace between the two nations.

Upon Canada passing into the hands of England by the capitulation of 1760, her native inhabitants were, at the first, it is true, thrown into a threatening state of alarm and animosity. Nine-tenths of the eastern Indians were in the French interest, for the French had befriended them in their contest with the Iroquois, while the Iroquois had looked to the English to protect them against the French. The Indians were amazed at the downfall of the French power, and lent a ready ear to the fabrications industriously circulated by crafty emissaries, that this calamity was due to the King of France having fallen asleep, and the British having taken advantage of his slumbers, but that he was now awake again, and his armies were advancing up the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi to expel the intruders from the country of his red children.

Putting faith in the righteousness of their cause, and the ability of their former masters to aid them, the Indians rose under Pontiac in 1763, and a savage war ensued which lasted through two dreadful years. But this, as it was the first, may also be said to have been the last serious embroilment between the natives and their new rulers. The great conspiracy of Pontiac proving fruitless, and the Indians seeing, from the immense military force displayed, that the nation they had to deal with was one fully capable of enforcing its behests, a new era dawned on their relations with British authority, an era of better mutual understanding, fuller sympathy, greater trustfulness ; and in the inauguration of this happier state of things the hand of a wise administrator was seen, no other than Sir William Johnson, the idol of the Iroquois. This remarkable man arranged in 1764 for a convention of Indian tribes at Niagara, where he prepared wise measures for a treaty of amity, an alliance which resulted in a general pacification. He also exerted himself to regulate and place on a satisfactory footing all matters of Indian trade ; and in his negotiations with the tribes exhibited such a prudent, conciliatory spirit, combined with firmness and moderation, as to gradually gain their good-will, and thus lay the foundation for a friendly feeling towards the British authorities, which, thanks to the unswerving good faith practised by them ever since in all dealings with their aboriginal subjects, has been extending and deepening without check or interruption. Next to their good fortune in being preceded by the French, the English must in justice count their good fortune in having at this critical juncture as the chief of their Indian Department so politic and judicious a man as Sir William Johnson.

The fruits of Johnson's successful mediation were clearly manifested during the Revolutionary war of 1776-77, for in that eventful struggle a large proportion of the western tribes gave valuable aid to the British, the Six Nations under Joseph Brant (who was by the way a brother-in-law of Johnson) being particularly active, as the terrible deeds wrought by them at Oriskany, Cherry Vallay, and all along the banks of the Mohawk river abundantly testify. Looking back from these halcyon days upon those awful massacres, it is not easy to realise that the "Monster of Cherry Valley" and the translator of the New Testament into Iroquois were one and the same person. And yet so it was. The fierce and invaluable loyalty of Brand and his warriors, when it became hopelessly clear that the revolution could no longer be resisted, was rewarded by a tract of land six miles in width along each side of the Grand River in Ontario, and there they settled down to spend the remainder of their days in peace and quietness. Brand himself lived to a good old age, setting a noble example of citizenship to his dusky followers, until he passed away to the happy hunting grounds in 1807.

NOVELS AS AUTHORITIES IN RELIGION.

A writer in the *New York Ledger* says :—We may have come to a time when the character of our young masters and misses will be determined more by tales than by fathers and mothers, ministers and teachers. Thoughtful men are inquiring what is to be the effect of all this on the formation of the character of the rising generation. Ministers of the Gospel will have to send for the last new novel to see if they have not to warn their people against it. Grave teachers of theology will have to study "Robert Elsmere" and "John Ward, Preacher," as well as the "Confession of Faith" and the "Thirty-nine Articles." Of late years our best novels have been written by ladies. I rather think that this will continue. Women have intuitive perceptions of character keener, more subtle and tender than men have. They can set before us men, women, and children with sentiments, manners, and dress more picturesque than we of the coarser sex can. Our novels are now being written with a purpose ; not merely to give us a picture, but to promote a cause. It looks as if in the near future the battle of religion and irreligion will be fought in fiction. The war, to a large extent, will be one of Amazons. The weapons of warfare will not be represented by swords and guns, but by bodkins and daring needles, scissors and breastpins. Novels will have to be met by novels. Oxford has had its novel, and other universities must have the same. Princeton will have to produce a counter irritant to "John Ward, Preacher," and defend Charles Hodge (who has been attacked) and rigid Calvinism. Harvard will have to regain the literary reputation which it had an age ago, and employ one of the ladies of its annex to put life into—not Unitarianism, which is dead and laid out for burial, but into the agnosticism of its young men. Yale must stand by the old faith against Harvard, but will vivify the scenes by gymnastics in order to retain the championship. The end will be that our novel readers of weak women, and still weaker men, will not know what to believe.

During his recent residence in Tonquin M. A. Yvert successfully employed bichloride of mercury for the cure of cholera in doses varying from 0·02 to 0·04 grain in twenty-four hours. Of forty-five patients so treated, nine only succumbed, or about twenty per 100, the normal rate in that region, as in Europe, being 66 per 100. It was also administered to convalescents in districts where the epidemic had again broken out and had already made one victim. None of those who took this preventive medicine was attacked.

An interesting story of Love *vs.* Discipline in the Mission Field is told by a religious paper at home. It says :—Considerable astonishment has been created in the Methodist Connexion by the news that the Rev. F. B. Turner, who recently went out to China, has returned to England. We would ask our friends to suspend judgment until all the facts are before them. It is well-known that his young lady, while on her way out to be married, was wrecked. The harrowing description which Mr. Turner received of her sufferings and dangerous condition so wrought upon his feelings that he came home by the first vessel he could get to take her out with him. For this breach of discipline, he has been suitably admonished by the Missionary Committee. The diligence and success with which he has studied the language and applied himself to his duties were acknowledged, and he sailed with his bride on Thursday, January 10th. Mr. Turner will pay all his own expenses, and will forego his salary for the period he will have been absent from China.

AN INVINCIBLE'S CONFESSION.

Before the Parnell Commission on the 6th ult., as we briefly intimated yesterday Patrick Delaney, who was associated with the Fenian movement, and who had been taken from the Maryborough prison where he was at present serving a term of penal servitude for life being implicated in the Phœnix Park murders, was called upon to give evidence. Appended are extracts from his depositions :—

He joined the Fenian organization and continued a member of it until September, 1882. He joined in Dublin, and the principal leaders were Peter Egan, Thomas Brennan, Dr. Macalister, John Lavey, and John Doran. About 1879 some delegates came to Ireland from America, including John O'Connor John Devoy, General Millen, and others. He was present at a meeting at which centres of the Fenian organization, including James Mullet, Daniel Delaney, John Carey, and James Elmore, attended. Devoy represented the council in America, and General Millen came to inspect the military organization. Arms were to be given and all expenses were to be paid. The meeting took place in the Foresters Hall in Dublin.

THE FENIAN CIRCLES.

The witness gave evidence as to the meeting of the Amnesty Society in Dublin. He said he was a "B." There were many "B.'s" in each circle. All the circles worked under the American party. Stephens and the American party were still in opposition then. At a meeting held in Dublin about this time, Davitt, Parnell, Egan, Biggar, Dillon, Brennan, and Harris were present. Davitt was attacked by Dan Curley for not sticking to his principles. After the meeting orders were given to the circles not to give any opposition to the Land League. He had known Sheridan from 1878, and knew him to be a member of the American organization in Dublin. The centres held meetings at Mullet's house, and he had seen Sheridan there once or twice. Sheridan was one of the supreme council working with the American party. Sheridan was appointed organizer of the Land League for the West of Ireland. The witness was told that the Land League was to organize the country, and the Fenians were to supply the arms.

The Attorney-General : Have you seen Sheridan disguised ?—Yes. He was disguised on one occasion as a Roman Catholic priest, and went into the Angel Hotel at Dublin. Sheridan was arrested under the Coercion Act.

Do you know Mr. Mathew Harris ?—Yes ; I have known him since 1876.

Was he connected with the Fenian Association?—Yes ; Matthew Harris was one of the centres for county Galway. The witness further said he knew Walsh, Fitzgerald, and Boyton, who were organizers for the Land League. He (the witness) was an Invincible. James Mullet, James Carey, Daniel Delaney, Joseph Mullet, Joseph Brady, Mitchael Fagan, Patrick Molloy, Lawrence and Joseph Hanlan, Thomas Brennan, Patrick Egan, P. J. Sheridan, the person who was called "Number One", and who he believed was named Tynan Bolan, John Walsh, and Boyton, were also Invincibles. Boyton gave orders to Brady as an Invincible. The witness had known Frank Byrne as a member of the Fenian organization since 1875. He had seen Tynan three times. He had seen Mathew Harris with Carey and Curley several times in Dublin. All the Invincibles he had named were members of the American organization with the exception of Boyton.

SWORN TO ASSASSINATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The Attorney-General : What was the oath you took ?—I do not remember it at all, but the principal part was to assassinate the Executive Council in Dublin.

Who do you mean by the Executive Council ?—The Lord-Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and all obnoxious Government officials.

Where did you get the money ?—From the Land League and from Patrick Egan, Frank Byrne, and Tyran. Daniel Delaney, Joseph Mullet, and Joseph Brady, received some of the money. Mrs Frank Byrne brought over the knives and other weapons to Dublin as early as 1882.

ARRANGING TO SHOOT MR. FORSTER.

The witness next said that he was told off to watch Mr. Forster. He was told by Joseph Mullet and his brother to intercept any person who might pass over the Queen-street Bridge while Mr. Forster was being shot. Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly were also told off to shoot Mr. Forster. The witness also spoke to orders being given for the murder of Mr. Allanson and Mr. Burke.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

The witness said he took no part in the Phœnix Park murders. James Carey had the knives, and kept them at a dispensary which he was rebuilding. The two knives which were brought over by Mrs. Frank Byrne were those used. A committee of the Invincibles was appointed after the Phœnix Park murders. Gold and notes were laid on a table at a committee meeting afterwards. He was sure the money came from Frank Byrne. After the meeting more revolvers and daggers and more money came. The witness then gave further particulars as to watching Judge Lawson, who was pointed out by Patrick Molloy. If Judge Lawson had had to go ten yards further he would have been assassinated. The witness further spoke to an attempt to hire a house on Castle Hill, from which it was proposed that some of the officials at the Castle should be assassinated by means of rifles. Carey failed to get the house.

EGAN'S LETTERS.

Delaney said that 400 rounds of ammunition were supplied in the Laughrea district. In the autumn of 1881 James Carey stood as a candidate for the representation of the Corporation of Dublin. Egan urged him on and said that all expenses would be paid. Egan further said that one of the Invincibles ought to be the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A number of letters were put in, signed by Egan, which the witness identified. The witness was questioned as to Egan's letter published previously, in which reference was made to the "A" fund, and, in reply to the Attorney-General, said he knew of no "A" fund. Another of the letters of Egan, already published, in which he forwarded a cheque for £200, was identified by the witness as in Egan's handwriting.

In cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, the witness said he was sentenced to death and his sentence was commuted by Lord Spencer to penal servitude for life. He was sentenced to penal servitude for five years for highway robbery. He enrolled himself as a Fenian the very night he came out of prison. He gave all the information in his power when he was accused of the Phœnix Park murders. He warned Inspector Mallon that he was to be assassinated. He learned from his wife who paid him a visit in prison, that he was suspected of the Phœnix, Park murders. Upon that he made a written statement to the prison authorities through Dr. Carter. He told the whole story, from 1875, to Mr. Shannon, a Crown solicitor.

In 1879 the witness and his friends attempted to break up a meeting in support of Mr. Parnell. The Invincibles were then at enmity with Mr. Davitt. The witness further said that Carey started as a building contractor on the moneys he got from the Land League. He believed that Carey got a lot of money.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Special Commission resumed its sitting at the Law Courts on the 17th ult. Some excitement was caused in the vicinity of the court by two Irish constables bringing in a prisoner clad in prison attire.

Patrick Delaney's cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Reid, Q.C. The witness said he remembered Boyton giving Joseph Brady an order as an Invincible. Boyton pointed out Mr. Burke, the chairman of the Prison Board, as he was passing along the quay at Dublin. He had never seen Boyton since. Brady told him Boyton's name. Brady was executed. Mr. Shannon saw the witness in prison, and he brought a letter to him to say that he (the witness) might trust him, as he was a Government official. He did not know from whom the letter came.

The witness, continuing, said he saw a revolver in Davitt's hands when he was arrested. He regretted to say he was an innocent dupe in the hands of James Carey.

Mr. Davitt : Will you swear that I was not constantly attacked in the *Flad of Ireland* paper in 1881-82 for leaving the Fenian organization ? The witness : I do not know. I never heard you attacked for leaving the Fenian organization. You were always upheld by it.

The Attorney-General : Was the oath of the Fenian organization ever altered at all ? The witness : Yes, there was a slight alteration about 1877.

The Netherlands India authorities are stringently enforcing a law that newly-arrived Europeans must, within three days after landing in Java, send in an application for permission to reside in the country.

A point of law has been raised in the Calcutta High Court in the case of a seaman who was convicted of murder on the high seas. The learned counsel for the prisoner contended that the trial had not been in accordance with the practice in the Admiralty Court, and that twelve jurors should have been

THE LAST MISSIONARY FROM UGANDA.

In our issue of Tuesday last we reproduced from the home papers an account of the revolution at Uganda resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of Mwanga; the destruction of the English and French missions; and the establishment of the temporary supremacy of Mahomedan as opposed to Christian influence. With regard to the events therein narrated, a home paper sent a representative to interview the Rev. Harry Ashe of the Church Missionary Society, who had just returned after a four years' residence in Uganda, and who knows most about Mwanga. Their conversation is thus recounted:—

Mwanga is best known to us as the murderer of poor Hannington, two or three years ago—is a young fellow about twenty-three or twenty-four, and was one of the younger sons of the great Mtesa. This much for preamble. "Well, Mr. Ashe," I said to the sun-tanned missionary, "what do you make of all this dreadful work? Are you not well out of it?"

"It is what I have always expected. In Uganda, as in most African states, every man goes about in fear of his life. The slave may be killed by his master. The master may be killed by a small chief. The small chief may be killed by a big chief. The big chief may be killed by a Minister. And the King may kill the lot. No one is safe."

"Were you ever in personal fear?"

"No, for one was always prepared for trouble. Perhaps the best safeguard for the Europeans was the fear of retaliation from the coast."

"What is the strength of the Arabs in Mengo?" (this is the capital, about three miles from the mission station, where Mwanga's Palace is built).

"I fancy about six. Not more. But you see they had numbers of slaves, and possessed considerable power, always intriguing, and very ambitious. My reading of the news is this:—The head of the King's bodyguard was a man called Mujasi (Stanley's Sawada), who was very bitter against Mwanga for various reasons. Then one of Mwanga's chiefs and Mwanga had had considerable differences of opinion. The chief was caught selling gunpowder to the King of Unijoro, with whom Uganda was often at war. Mwanga objected, and tied the chief up for a time. This chief was a renegade Arab, who had fled from Zanzibar for some wickedness perpetrated there, I fancy, and it seems to me that this renegade and the head of the bodyguard began the plot to remove Mwanga. And if he did send some of his people to one of the lake islands, I suppose he had got wind of the intrigue and was trying to stop it. Some time ago, about a year or a little more, there was a plot to kill Mwanga during a visit to his father's tomb, which was about a couple of miles from Mengo, but his mother sent him private word not to come or he would be waylaid, and either slain or expelled. So Mwanga escaped. Then you know the Arab medicine-men were suspected of poisoning Mtesa."

"Then what is your prophecy?"

"Let me explain. It is the law of the land that the eldest son of the King shall never reign. As 700 wives is not a large allowance for an African potentate I leave the number of his children to your imagination. In the old days—not so long ago, neither—it was the custom to put most of them to death. But Mwanga's brothers were kept in a big enclosure, which was virtually a prison fenced in with land reeds. Here they had their huts and their wives; their food was brought to them, and they were under the charge of a chief. On June 29, there were only three left out of twenty who were imprisoned. The exception to this law is the eldest son from whom nothing is feared, because he is unable by the law of the land ever to come to the throne. But Kiwewa, who has replaced Mwanga, is Mtesa's eldest son, and that is why, knowing so well how very deep-rooted in the minds of the people is the observance of the law governing the first-born, I cannot think that the new King will reign long."

"Then what will happen?"

"I should say he would disappear and be replaced by one of his younger brothers, unless Mwanga can get back again."

"Then what about the missionaries?"

"Well, you see, they have all escaped, to Mr. Mackay, who is down at Usambiro, which is at the south of the Victoria Nyanaza."

"The King would be in his kraal when he was seized. How is he guarded?"

"By the bodyguard of 200 armed men, with a host of pages, to wait upon him. When we used to visit him we made him the deepest obeisance, and his subjects trembled before him. Mwanga was silly and weak."

"Then how was the mission progressing.

"Admirably. As late as June last the church used to be filled every Sunday, the people coming from long distances. I have not the least fear that they will ever become Mahomedan, for their own fetishes—I am not referring to the people who come within their influence, of course—are too much revered. In talking to us they said that life in Uganda was like passing over a bridge full of holes. We said that our life began with death, and they replied, 'That is just what we want.' Their ambition to learn to 'read' a word which may be construed literally or as 'religion'—was very keen."

The mission buildings which are mentioned occupied about ten acres of ground, with a garden of about three acres, which are fruitful. The house which Gordon and Walker and I lived in was very comfortable, and besides that were three kitchen houses for the boys and women, a smithy, a church, which held 200 people, and other smaller buildings.

"How did you agree?"

"Sociably we were the best of friends, but, naturally enough, I suppose, they regarded us as enemies in the business of our daily life."

THE NEW DYNAMITE CRUISER.

The new dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, the first of her type, has turned out a complete success in the matter of speed, says the *Scientific American*, and there seems to be no doubt that the forthcoming trials of the pneumatic dynamite guns, on the Zalinski system which she carries, will prove equally satisfactory. This spectation appears to be further justified by the fact that, presumably as a result of the success of the experiment embodied in the Vesuvius two new bills have been introduced in Congress, one of which proposes to construct two steel rams at a cost of 1,500,000 dollars, to be armed with heavy rifled dynamite guns and pneumatic torpedo-throwers, while the other provides for two steel cruisers, at a cost of 750,000 dollars each, armed in a like fashion. Of course the range, accuracy, and destructive power of this novel engine of modern warfare are yet to be ascertained by careful trial and experiment; but it is certain that great hopes have been inspired by its performances thus far. As to the speed of the Vesuvius, on the recent trial trip from the Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia, down the Delaware River and Bay, she covered a measured course of 4·57 knots in 12 minutes and 44 seconds, showing a speed of 21·47 knots per hour. The contract calls for a speed of 20 knots an hour. This run of 4·57 knots was understood as being in lieu of the four runs over the measured mile mentioned in the contract. The Trial Board, however asked for a second run over the course. This run was made in 15 minutes 34 seconds, with only two out of the four boilers under forced draught. In consequence the steam-pressure was, maximum 160 minimum 128, and revolutions mean 258, as against steam maximum 165, minimum 145, revolutions mean 268, on the first run.

SMALL MEN FOR THE SERVICES.

It is curious to think, remarks the *Broad Arrow*, how gradually in the naval service we may be growing to put a peremium on little men. Except in the stokeholds, muscular power is falling to a discount; power is growing to be wholly the product of steam, or rather of heat, and what is in demand is the intelligence to control and apply the power. Not only so, but as according to modern ideas most of the fighting on boardships, is conducted in holes or burrows, not easy of access by big men, the intelligence asked for is a maximum, combined with a minimum of body attached to it. Either the guns are worked by hydraulic power generated by heat, and requiring no human muscle that a child might not supply, or else the mountings are so balanced and equipoised as to require the gentlest and not the roughest handling. Even the big Marine has a look of incongruousness about him when writhing in and out of the cogs and levers composing the interior of a modern warship which did not encompass him when in old days we saw him furling the boom mainsail of a brig. And even in the stokeholds they cannot all be big men, else what should we say to the ferret-like duties of wriggling into boilers, through manholes and amid the ramifications of the double bottom? The long-range rifle and gun is killing the necessity for big men even in action on shore, and probably the cavalry horses which carry the lightest men will last the longest. What a chance for the little men if we had to come to a maximum limit of height with a minimum limit of girth of chest and head as our standard!

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
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BEING
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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in through good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove a private, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d, and 11s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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"MOLLISCORIUM."
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HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

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For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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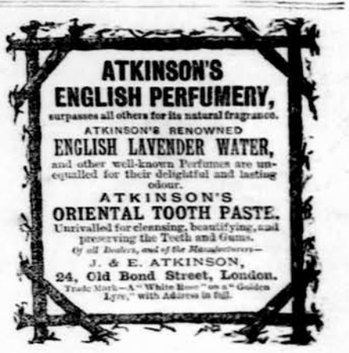
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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,
"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887."

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

PASTA
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PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

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Engraved, Rs. 30, cash.
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A desideratum for the pocket, being compact, smooth and without corners or projections. The lid flies open by the pressure of the hand and shuts with a snap. Richly gilt inside. (Drawn two-thirds only of real size.)

Silver, Rs. 27, 38, 45, cash.
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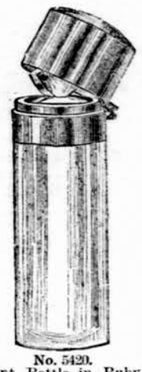

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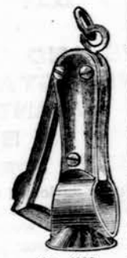

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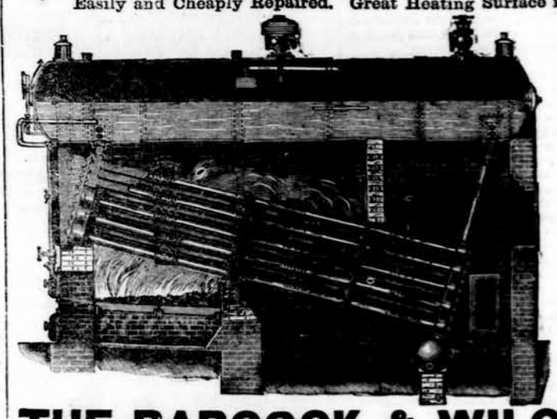

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